The Massillon Independent.

VOL. XXIV---NO. 38. MASSILLON, OHIO, MARCH 11, 1887. WHOLE NO. 1,233.

Largest Assortment!

CHOICEST STYLES AND Lowest Prices

ARE THE INDUCEMENTS WE OFFER

In Our Carpet Department.

We take measures, cut, fit and put down carpets as low as any house in the country.

We Invite

An inspection of our goods. We wil guarantee to give you good goods at the

Lowest Rates.

Our styles are all of the new spring colorings. Come and see while the assortment is complete at

RICKS' STORE,

MAIN STREET.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY.

ATTORNEYS.

R. W. McCAUGHEY, Attorney at Law, office over Dielhenn's Arcade Store, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

COLE & REINOEHL, Attorneys at Law and Notaries Public, office over Marks Bros. store Erie street, Massillon, Ohio.

WILLISON & GARRETT, Attorneys-at-Law. Rooms Nos. 11 and 11½ Opera Block.

ROBERT H. FOLGER, Attorney at Law, U. S. Commissioner, Commissioner of Deeds for New York and Pennsylvania, and Notary Public Office second floor Tremont Block, No. 46 South Erie street, Massillon, O. Will give strict attention to all business entrusted to his care in Stark and the adjoining counties.

BANKS.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, Massillon, Ohio. Jos. Coleman, President, J. H. Hunt, Cashier.

FIRST NATIONAL BANK, Erie street, Massillon, Ohio. $150,000 Capital. S. Hunt, President; C. Steese Cashier.

GERMAN DEPOSIT BANK, Hotel Conrad Block. Dealers in promissory notes, manufacturers' scrip and exchange. Collections made in all cities and towns in the United States. P. G. ALBRIGHT, Cashier.

CIGAR MANUFACTURERS.

PETER SAILER, manufacturer and wholesale Cigar dealer Factory corner Erie and Tremont streets.

PHIL. BLUMENSCHEIN, wholesale and retail dealer in Cigars. Factory and store room No. 59 West Main street.

DRUGGISTS.

W. H. McCALL & CO., Druggists. Prescription work a specialty. Dealers in stationery, blank books and school supplies. A full line of druggist's sundries

Z. T. BALTZLY, dealer in Drugs, Medicines, and Chemicals, Perfumery and Fancy articles, Stationery and Blank Books, Opera House, Massillon, Ohio

DENTISTS.

E. CHIDESTER, Dentist, over Humberger & Son's store. Nitrous oxide gas administered for painless extraction of teeth.

FURNITURE.

JOHN H. OGDEN, Furniture Dealer and Undertaker, No. 23 West Main street.

DRY GOODS.

HUMBERGER & SON, dealers in General Dry Goods, Notions, Fancy Goods, etc. No. 8 East Main Street.

PHYSICIANS.

H. B. GARRIGUES, M. D. **Physician and Surgeon,**

Office hours, 8.30 to 10.30 A. M.
2 P. M. to 5 P. M.
7 P. M. to 9 P. M.

Office in H. Beatty's block, formerly occupied by Dr. Barrick. Near corner of Main and Erie streets. Residence Charles and Hill street, near Methodist church.

H. C. ROYER, M. D. **SURGEON.**

Office Hours: 7 A. M. to 9:30 A. M.
12 M. to 2 P. M.
5 P. M. to 7 P. M.

Office and Residence 100 E. Main St., Massillon, O.

DR. W. H. KIRKLAND, Homeopathic Practice. Office No. 55 East Main street, Massillon, Ohio. Office hours, 7 to 8 a. m., 1 to 3 and 7 to 9 p. m.. Office open day and night.

JEWELERS.

JOSEPH COLEMAN, dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, Silverware, Musical Instruments, etc. No. 5 South Erie Street.

C. F. VON KANEL, West Side Jeweler, No. 5 West Main street.

HARDWARE.

S. A. CONRAD & CO., Dealers in Foreign and Domestic Hardware, etc., Main street.

MANUFACTORIES.

MASSILLON CONTRACTING AND BUILDING CO., Manufacturers of Doors Sash Blinds, Mouldings, etc.

HESS, SNYDER & CO., manufacturers of Novelty Pumps, Stoves, Engines, Mill and Mining Machinery. Works on South Erie street.

RUSSELL & CO., manufacturers of Threshing Machines, Portable, Semi-Portable and Traction Engines, Horse Powers, Saw Mills, &c.

MASSILLON ROLLING MILL, Joseph Corns & Son, Proprietors, manufacturers of a superior quality of Merchant Bar and Blacksmith Iron.

MASSILLON GLASS FACTORY, manufactures Green Glass Hollow Ware, Beer Bottles, Flasks, &c.

MASSILLON IRON BRIDGE COMPANY Manufacturers of Bridges, Roofs and General Iron Structures.

GROCERIES.

DATWATER & SON. Established in 1832. Forwarding and Commission Merchant and dealer in all kinds of Country Produce. Warehouse in Atwater's Block, Exchange street.

ALBRIGHT & CO., Cash Grocery and Provision Dealers, Queensware, etc., No. 25 East Main street Goods delivered free of charge.

TINNERS.

HENRY F. OEHLER, dealer in Stoves, Tinware, House Furnishing Goods, etc. No. 14 West Main street.

REAL ESTATE.

P. G. ALBRIGHT, dealer in all kinds of Real Estate. Office in German Deposit Bank.

MUSIC.

PROF. C. F. BALFOUR, teacher of Instrumental and Vocal Music. Address box 352, Massillon. Residence, corner of Akron and State streets.

MOST PERFECT MADE

Prepared with strict regard to Purity, Strength, and Healthfulness. Dr. Price's Baking Powder contains no Ammonia, Lime, Alum or Phosphates. Dr. Price's Extracts, Vanilla, Lemon, etc., flavor deliciously.

PRICE BAKING POWDER CO. CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS.

Report of the Condition
—OF—
The Union National Bank.

At Massillon, in the State of Ohio, at the close of business, March 4, 1887.

RESOURCES.

Loans and discounts	$235,173 05
Overdrafts	633 08
U. S. Bonds to secure circulation	100,000 00
Due from approved reserve agents	27,190 92
Due from other National banks	1,481 35
Due from state banks and bankers	2,496 52
Real estate, furniture and fixtures	4,000 00
Current expenses and taxes paid	2,934 85
Checks and other cash items	5,595 88
Bills of other banks	11,170 00
Specie	10,260 73
Legal tender notes	1,515 00
Redemption fund with U. S. Treasurer, 5 per cent of circulation	1,750 00
Total	$404,219 38

LIABILITIES.

Capital stock paid in	$100,000 00
Surplus fund	50,000 00
Undivided profits	7,301 61
National bank notes outstanding	90,000 00
Dividends unpaid	
Individual deposits subject to check	101,616 15
Demand certificates of deposit	52,825 47
Due to other National Banks	
Due to state banks and bankers	3,476 15
Total	$404,219 38

State of Ohio, } ss
County of Stark, }

I, J. H. Hunt, cashier of the above named bank, do solemnly swear that the above statement is true to the best of my knowledge and belief. J. H. HUNT, Cashier.

Subscribed and sworn to before me this 7th day of March, 1887.

WM. S. S. ROGERS, Justice of the Peace.

Correct—Attest: JOS. COLEMAN, C. L. McLAIN, FRED'K LOEFFLER, } Directors.

An Ordinance.

Establishing the office of the City Civil Engineer of the city of Massillon.

SECTION 1. Be it ordained by the City Council of Massillon, That the office of the City Civil Engineer become a permanent office according to law, as provided by the State of Ohio, and the officer of said office shall be chosen by the City Council of said city, and said officer shall hold his office as prescribed by law.

SEC. 2. Any ordinance or parts of ordinances existing inconsistent with this ordinance, are hereby repealed.

SEC. 3. This ordinance shall be in force from and after its passage and publication according to law. H. HUBER, Pres't.

Attest: J. R. WHITE, City Clerk.

Attachment Notice.

John W. Sims, Plaintiff, vs Louis Stratton, Def't. } Before W. S. S. Rogers J. P., of Perry township, Stark county, Ohio.

On the 14th day of February, A. D., 1887, said justice issued an order of attachment in the above action for the sum of fifty-four dollars.

February 14, 1887. JOHN W. SIMS.

37-3t

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of John Mong, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as the administrator of the estate of John Mong, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 23d day of February, A. D., 1887.

JOSEPH GLESSNER, Admr.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Joseph Palst, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as Administrator of the estate of Joseph Palst, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 25th day of February, A. D. 1887.

37-4t FELIX R. SHEPLEY.

Notice of Appointment.

Estate of Philip Lucius, deceased.

The undersigned has been appointed and qualified as administrator of the estate of Philip Lucius, late of Stark county, deceased.

Dated this 8th day of March, A. D. 1887.

38-3t PETER LUCIUS.

Notice.

The undersigned has been duly appointed and qualified as assignee in trust for the benefit of the creditors of A. F. Works. All persons indebted to said assignor will make immediate payment and creditors will present their claims, duly authenticated, to the undersigned for allowance.

EUGENE G. WILLISON, Assignee.

March 3, 1887.—37-3t

WANTED.

WANTED—A first-class canvasser, male or female. Apply at this office.

AGENTS WANTED—We want a good business man in each of four or five counties, including Stark county, to handle a Family Fire and Burglar Proof Safe. It sells for $25.00. Every family needs it. No competition. A live, wide awake man can make from $7 to $25 every working day in the year. Address, with stamp, WM. ALLISON & CO., Xenia, Ohio.

35—

FOR RENT.

House of eight rooms, cellar, summer kitchen and barn. No. 104 East Tremont street. Occupation given April 1. Apply to A. T. Skinner

FINE SIX ROOMED HOUSE on East Oak St., in excellent location. Inquire of Jas. R. Dunn.

FOR SALE.

HOUSE containing 7 rooms, Number 115 North East street, city. Large lot, barn, woodshed, good well, cistern, and fruit bearing trees. Inquire of J. M. Schnekers, 13 East Main street.

Take it This Month.

Spring rapidly approaches, and it is important that every one should be prepared for the depressing effects of the changing season. This is the time to purify the blood and strengthen the system, by taking Hood's Sarsaparilla, which stands unequalled as a spring medicine, and has endosements of a character seldom given any proprietary medicine. A book containing statements of the many wonderful cures it has accomplished, will be sent upon application to C. I. Hood & Co., Apothecaries, Lowell, Mass. 100 doses $1

WORK DONE BY CONGRESS

A RESUME OF THE LEGISLATION ACCOMPLISHED AT WASHINGTON.

Titles of the Acts Passed By the Second or Last Session of the Forty-Ninth Congress Which Have a General Interest—The Acts Which Have Become Laws.

WASHINGTON, March 5.—A review of the work done by the Forty-ninth congress, discloses the fact that much has been accomplished in the way of enactment of general laws. Never were there more bills introduced, and more reported from committees than at this session. There were introduced in the house of representatives during the session just ended 11,259 bills and 263 joint resolutions.

Of these measures introduced 4,173 were reported back from the various committees with favorable or adverse recommendation, and a majority of them have died. There were introduced in the senate 3,357 and 116 joint resolutions, and the per cent. reported from committees was a little higher than in the house.

Following are the titles of the acts of the second or last session of this congress, which have a general interest: Retiring certain officers of the navy of the United States; relinquishing the interest of the United States in certain lands to the city and county of San Francisco; for the relief of certain soldiers of the Michigan volunteer infantry honorably discharged under special orders 92, war department, March, 1886; making an appropriation for the recoinage of silver coins, public printing and binding, etc.; amending sections 4756 and 4757 of the revised statutes, relating to pensions to certain disabled persons who have served in the navy or marine corps; providing for the erection of a public building at Springfield, Mass.; amending section 4414, of the revised statutes relating to the inspection of hulls and boilers; amending the act entitled "An act to modify the postal money order system and other purposes," approved March 3, 1883; extending the free delivery system of the postoffice department to every incorporated city or village with a population of 10,000 or having gross postal receipts of $10,000 a year; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the St. Louis river between Minnesota and Wisconsin; authorizing the secretary of the treasury to sell the United States custom-house and postoffice property at Eastport, Me., lately destroyed by fire and invest the proceeds in a new site and in the erection of a new building at that place; amending the law relating to the bonds of executors in the District of Columbia; granting the Maricopa & Phoenix Railway company, of Arizona, the right of way through the Gila River Indian reservation; for the erection of a public building at Camden, N. J.; relating to sales for taxes in the District of Columbia; exempting from taxation all property held by the trustees of the Corcoran Gallery of Art in Washington, D. C.; exempting the property of the Young Men's Christian Association of Washington, D. C., from taxation; for the further protection of property from fire and safety of lives in the District of Columbia; regulating insurance in the District of Columbia; amending the third section of an act entitled "An act to provide for the sale of the Sac and Fox and the Iowa Indian reservation in the states of Nebraska and Kansas," approved March 3, 1883; repealing parts of an act relating to tax on the business of real estate agents in the District of Columbia, approved June 20, 1872; authorizing the commissioners of the District of Columbia to make police regulations for the government of said district; providing for the erection of public buildings at Worcester, Mass., and Fort Scott, Kan.; granting pensions to soldiers and sailors of the Mexican war; releasing to the city of San Antonio, Tex., for its use as a public thoroughfare, certain portions of the military reservation near that city; providing a school of instruction for cavalry and light artillery, and for the construction and completion of quarters, barracks and stables at certain posts for use of the army of the United States; fixing the day for the meeting of the elector of president and vice president, and to provide for and regulate the counting of the vote for president and vice president and the decision of questions arising thereon; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Mississippi at St. Louis, Mo.; amending the act entitled "An act to provide for the muster and pay of certain officers and enlisted men of the volunteer forces," approved June 3, 1884; for the erection of a public building at Wilmington, N. C.; regulating interstate commerce; amending the law relating to patents, trade marks and copyrights; providing for the allotment of lands in severalty to Indians on the various reservations, and to extend the prosecutions of the laws of the United States, and the territories over the Indians, and for other purposes; declaring the forfeiture of lands granted to the New Orleans, Baton Rouge & Vicksburg Railroad company; for the completion of a public building at Santa Fe, N. M.; for the erection of public buildings at Jefferson, Tex., and Charleston, S. C.; amending section 1661 of the revised statutes making an annual appropriation of $400,000 for arms and equipments for the militia; granting to the St. Paul, Minneapolis & Manitoba Railroad company the right of way through the Indian reservations in Northern Montana and Northwestern Dakota; for the purchase of ground and the erection of a public building at Owensboro, Ky.; authorizing the secretary of war to adjust and settle the account for arms, amunition and accoutrements between the Territory of Montana and the United States; granting right of way through the Fort Bliss military reservation to the Rio Grande & El Paso railroad company; providing for the establishment and erection of a military post near Denver, Col.; for the construction of a military telegraph line from Sanford, Fla., to Point Jupiter, Fla., and the establishment of a signal station; authorizing terms of the circuit court of the United States for the eastern judicial district of North Carolina at Wilmington; amending section 533 of the revised statutes of the United States fixing the boundary of the eastern district court of Arkansas; limiting the cost of the public building at Chattanooga, Tenn., to $200,000; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Tradewater river by the Ohio Valley Railway company; authorizing the construction of a high wagon and foot passenger bridge over the Mississippi between East Dubuque, Ill., and Dubuque, Iowa; authorizing the city of Newport, R. I., to use the site of Fort Greene as a public park; granting certain seal rocks to the city and county of San Francisco, Cal., in trust for the people of the United States; providing for the execution of the provisions of article 2 of the treaty concluded between the United States and the Emperor of China on November 17, 1880, and proclaimed by the president of the United States on October 5, 1881; authorizing the construction of a bridge over bayou Bernard, Mississippi; prohibiting any officer or agent or servant of the United States to hire or contract out the labor of prisoners incarcerated for violating the laws of the United States; amending the act entitled "An act to amend the statutes in relation to immediate transportation of dutiable goods" approved June 10, 1880, (three bills); authorizing the construction of a bridge across the eastern branch of the Potomac river at the foot of Pennsylvania avenue, East, in Washington, D. C., so as to connect the District with the Maryland shore.

Among the last acts of congress, which have become laws are the anti-Mormon; redemption of the trade dollar; fisheries and retaliation against Canada; relating to the arrears of taxes in the District of Columbia; appropriating $350,000 for the purchase of a site for a postoffice building at San Francisco; repealing the tenure of office act; authorizing the secretary of war to accept from the commercial club certain lands known as the high tract, near Chicago, for military purposes; authorizing John F. Chamberlain to erect a hotel a Fortress Monroe; prohibiting the catching of mackerel during the spawning season; providing for a Union Soldiers' home west of the Rocky mountains; relating to the judicial district of Northern Illinois; relating to the procedure in contested elections; confining to American citizens the right to possess real estate in the territories; providing for an investigation of the books and accounts of the Pacific railroads; quieting title to certain lands in the District of Columbia; providing for the bringing of suits against the United States; for the construction of a bridge across the East river, between the city of New York and Long Island; for a bridge across the Great Kanawha river below the falls; for a bridge across the Red river of the North; to give congressional assent to the construction of a free bridge by the county of Davidson, Tennessee, over the Cumberland river; amending an act for the purchase of a site and erection of a public building at Detroit, Mich.; authorizing the printing of 2,500 extra copies of the report of the health office of the District of Columbia, and the eulogies in congress upon the late Senator Logan; authorizing the construction of a bridge across the Missouri river, between Omaha and Council Bluffs; authorizing the use of hot water off the government reservation at Hot Springs, Ark.; authorizing the treasurer of the United States to credit the District of Columbia with certain moneys in lieu of investing the same in bonds; authorizing the printing of the official report of the investigations of Dr. Edward Shakespeare concerning the nature, etc., of epidemic cholera; authorizing the Duluth, Pierre & Black Hills railroad to construct a bridge across the Missouri river at Pierre, D. T., and the Tombigbee railroad across the Mississippi river at or near Columbus, Miss.; admitting free of duty articles for exhibition at the Minneapolis exposition.

The following bills failed to become law because the president did not sign them: General deficiency bill; the river and harbor bills; the bill to settle the claim of A. H. Emory for $100,000; the bill relating to promotions in the medical corps of the army; the bill to prevent the employment of alien labor; the bill to open a strip of public lands out of Kansas for settlement; the bills providing for public buildings at Monroe, La., and Saginaw, Mich.; the law arbitration bill; the bill to annex a part of Idaho to Washington Territory; the bill for printing maps of the general land office, and a number of private relief bills.

The agricultural department bill passed both houses and died with the committee of agriculture in the house, to which committee it was referred with the senate amendments.

The bills to repeal the pre-emption timber culture and desert land laws, the fortification bill, the Northern Pacific land grant forfeiture bill failed of passage because of lack of agreement in conference.

NINA VAN ZANDT SEES SPIES.

The Authorities Allow Them to Converse in the Jail.

CHICAGO, March 9.—Miss Nina Van Zandt was permitted to enter the county jail yesterday, and, for the first time in six weeks, had an opportunity to converse with August Spies, the Anarchist, to whom she claims to be married by proxy. She was not permitted to go beyond the cage where visitors converse through the netting and bars with the prisoners. She and Spies stood with their finger tips together, and chatted in a low voice for an hour, when, other visitors being expected, she hurried away.

Oscar Neebe, the Anarchist, will be permitted to attend the funeral of his wife, who died from apoplexy yesterday.

There was a remarkable scene yesterday afternoon at the bier of the dead wife of Anarchist Neebe. While the room was filled with sympathisers of both sexes, a blonde little woman bent over the coffin and burst into loud lamentations. With clasped hands and streaming eyes she shrieked: "They murdered her. She was murdered by those hangmen. Grinnell and Gary were her executioners. She in her coffin, her husband in jail—both victims of the capitalistic bloodhounds."

The people present became highly wrought up, and during the remainder of the day in the death chamber there was no cessation of curses against "those hangmen."

Before evening a copy of the Arbeiter Zeitung arrived containing an article declaring that Mrs. Neebe had died from a broken heart, caused by the convicting of her husband. The article concluded as follows: "She and our friend Oscar Neebe are victims of the capitalistic band of conspirators known as the Citizens' association, and of their tools, Grinnell and Gary. They, in conjunction with an odious, lying press, serving the enemies of the people, have murdered the brave woman, and made children not of age orphans. They will reap the curse of the present and the contempt of the coming generation."

The sidewalk in the front of Neebe's house was crowded with excited people. A committee had been formed to make arrangements for the funeral, and they decided to postpone it, if possible, until Sunday, and make it the occasion of a Socialistic demonstration.

Printers' Strike a Failure.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., March 9.—The printers' strike is semi-officially declared a failure. Most of the job printers have been taken back at the former rate of wages. A dozen or more of the the leaders were told that their places had been filled. The men were notified that no more chapel meetings were to be held or executive boards maintained. The newspaper printers are still holding out, but they admit the strike is a failure, and will probably vote to go back in a day or two,

The Cadiz glass works have been leased to a company of practical glass men from Massillon. Work begins immediately.—*Freeport Press.*

PLYMOUTH'S PASTOR DEAD

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER PASSES PEACEFULLY AWAY.

His Bright and Brilliant Earthly Career Suddenly Brought to a Close—Gradually Sinking, Unconscious to a Painless Death. Brief History of His Life.

REV. HENRY WARD BEECHER.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., March 8.—Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, the great Plymouth pastor, is dead. The physicians and nurses at his bedside were about finishing their third night of anxiety and hopeless watchfulness when at 5:30 this morning Dr. Searle, who has been in constant attendance upon the patient since early last evening discovered that a sudden change had come over the dying preacher. He at once made a hurried examination of his charge and, with a significant shake of his hands, indicated to the other attendents in the sick room that there was not the slightest hope left. He at once issued and had posted the following:

"The critical moment in Mr. Beecher's life has now passed. He is rapidly sinking, and his death is but a question of a few hours.

"W. S. SEARLE, M. D."

Copies of this bulletin were immediately despatched to all parts of the city, and soon the publication of the abandonment of the last hope of Mr. Beecher's physician became widely circulated.

The citizens of Brooklyn on their way to their respective places of business, went many blocks out of their regular route to pass the Beecher residence, to get a glimpse of the latest bulletin. Many lingered about the house, until, at 7:30 o'clock, the crowd had become so great the police were obliged to request them to disperse. The first bulletin of the day was now replaced by the following:

"Mr. Beecher is sinking steadily and will probably live but a short time.

"W. S. SEARLE, M. D."

From this time on Mr. Beecher grew rapidly worse until 9:30 o'clock when he died.

The funeral services will take place at 9:30 a. m., Thursday, at the house, and at 11 o'clock of the same day in the church of the Holy Trinity. The services at the house will be confined absolutely to the relatives, without any exception, it being manifest that a selection outside the family circle would be impossible, the house being too small to hold even a part of his nearest friends. The interment will be made in Greenwood.

Henry Ward Beecher was born in Litchfield, Conn., in 1803, and after graduating at Amherst college studied theology under his father at Lane seminary in Cincinnati. In 1837 he was pastor of the first church at Lawrenceburg, Ind. He lived there up stairs over a grocery. He made considerable of the family furniture with his own hands, and helped Mrs. Beecher do the housework for amusement. But he was soon called to fill a larger place, in a church in Indianapolis. He was editor of an agricultural paper at the same time. He made as lively an editor as preacher. One of his articles, written forty years ago, raking farmers' wives for using old shirts for butter cloths, has been republished recently.

In 1847, when Beecher was thirty-four, he was called to Plymouth church, Brooklyn. He has been there now nearly forty years, and his congregation have held to him through thick and thin.

Although in receipt of an income probably as large as that of the president of the United States, Mr. Beecher was not a rich man. His charity, which was always inclined to be on the quiet, is well known. His main possessions consist of his valuable library and an excellent farm at Beekskill, N. Y. His wife, a charming old lady, exerts no small influence in her large circle of admiring friends. His sons seem to have inherited their father's good qualities, but have chosen mercantile life in which to achieve their success.

His father, Lyman Beecher, was before him a most powerful preacher and platform orator, and Edward, his elder brother, was also noted.

Where Beecher Preached His First Sermon.

BATAVIA, O., March 8.—Few persons passing an old livery stable in this antiquated Ohio village would deem it worthy of notice only as a spot to get away from as speedily as possible. And yet this square wooden building was once the first Presbyterian church, and these very rafters looked down on Henry Ward Beecher, when at the age of twenty-two he preached his maiden sermon in this place.

WHERE BEECHER FIRST PREACHED.

In 1830 this building was erected, and in 1831 George Beecher, the highly gifted brother of Henry Ward, was chosen its pastor, and it was the opinion of many who knew the brothers that George, had he lived, would have even surpassed his brother Henry as a pulpit orator. While hunting, which was George's favorite sport, he blew into his loaded gun and it was discharged, killing him instantly. In 1835 Henry Ward, still pursuing his studies, paid a visit during vacation to his brother George, who was then alive. Not feeling well one Sunday morning he requested Henry to take his place in the pulpit. To those who remember his bright, boyish face, the sweetness of his voice and the fervor and enthusiasm of his manner that morning, is looked back to as one of the brightest Sabbaths of their lives. It is said that he many times afterward, while on visits to his brother, preached in this church, but never did his eloquence thrill hearers as did that first sermon in this building, fifty-two years ago.

CONDITION OF THE CROPS.

The Present State of Wheat as Reported to the Farmers' Review This Week.

CHICAGO, March 8.—The following will be printed in this week' issue of the Farmers' Review: Thus far the reports from the winter wheat belt indicate that the crop is emerging from the winter in better shape than last year. The crop is not assured from the resulting damage of storms and bad weather, and still has to pass through a critical period, but as a whole the outlook must be regarded as more favorable than at the beginning of March of last year.

The extremely mild weather of the opening days of last week, followed by the cold weather, caused some injury in Illinois and in Indiana, and in Laporte and Randolph counties of Indiana considerable wheat was frozen and killed. Twenty-three Illinois counties this week report the wheat as looking well, while in Brown, Johnson and White counties injury is reported. Thirteen counties of Indiana make very favorable returns. In Michigan and Wisconsin the outlook is reported as very favorable. Nearly all the Wisconsin fields had an ample snow covering since last November. The weather has been unfavorable in Ohio, and some injury is reported in Champaign, Seneca and Van Wert counties, but all the other counties reporting make favorable returns.

The season is well advanced in Missouri, and spring plowing has commenced. In Bates, Benton, Christian and Montgomery counties oats are already being sown. In Clinton, Knox and Livingston counties of Missouri the wheat is reported as looking poorly, but the other counties' reports are mainly of a favorable tenor. There is no change in the tenor of the reports from Kansas. Fully one-half of the counties report a very poor outlook for wheat. In Harper county not more than one-half the average crop is predicted, while in Clay, Davis, Mitchell, Reno and Rock counties the situation is poor and the crop is in a critical condition.

RAILROAD ACCIDENT.

An Engineer Killed on the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad Near Tiffin.

TIFFIN, O., March 8.—At 8:30 this morning, at a point about two miles west of Tiffin, the left driving rod of the engine of the incoming passenger train on the B. & O. railroad broke in two, with disastrous effect. The train was running forty five miles an hour. Seated in the engine cab were W. H. Bullock, road supervisor; Fireman Albert F. Jones and Engineer R. R. Bramble. The broken rod crashed against the cab like a flail, tearing through the roof and splintering the structure into kindling. Bullock escaped with a few scratches, Jones was severely scalded on the legs by escaping steam, and Bramble was knocked out of a window. The train ran half a mile before the injured fireman succeeded in stopping it.

The engine was a mass of wreckage, the driving wheels, rods and cab being scattered in fragments along the track. The passengers had heard the crash, and when the cars suddenly halted, they ran from the coaches screaming with fright. Several of the ladies fainted, one of them rolling down the embankment and into the briers, severely scratching herself. Several male passengers and Mr. Bramble walked back to where Engineer Bramble lay, an unconscious mass of bruised flesh on the north side of the rails. His skull was fractured by the terrible blow it had received. He was brought to the city in a dying condition. The injured man is about thirty years of age, has a wife and child at Garrett, Ind., and parents at Havana, O.

A BURGLAR SHOT.

He Refuses to Heed a Warning and Fell With a Bullet in His Heart.

INDIANAPOLIS, Ind., March 9.—Early yesterday morning Mrs. Sarah Smith, seventy-one years of age, and living on a farm south of this city, heard some one at the window, and, looking up, saw a man in the act of forcing up the sash. She warned him to leave, but he paid no heed to her, and Cornelius Sutton, a relative was awakened by the colloquy and entered the room. He also ordered the man to leave, but, instead of complying, the intruder answered that he had a brick, and that he was going to break in. Cornelius fired a shot through the window pane, and the scamp disappeared.

The family retired to rest without investigating the result of the shot, and in the morning Cornelius was surprised to find his man lying dead near the gate with a bullet through his heart. He only went about twenty steps after the shot was fired before he fell. The coroner visited the farm and found the neighborhood greatly excited. There was nothing about the dead man giving a clew to his identity, the only thing found in his pockets being a piece of leather and an old pair of socks. His appearance was that of a tramp, he being dirty and ill-dressed. The remains are in charge of an undertaker, awaiting identification. Sutton has not been arrested, and doubtless will not be.

About the same hour that this occurred Dallas Whitehead shot and killed Abram Landers in the southern part of the city. The parties are colored, and had been to a ball, where a colored belle showed a decided preference for Whitehead. Landers followed the pair after the ball was over and made an attempt upon the life of Whitehead, who, after wrenching a pistol from his hand, turned and shot him through the brain. The wounded man died an hour afterwards.

Death of Mrs. Senator Beck.

WASHINGTON, March 7.—Mrs. Senator Beck died here at 7 o'clock yesterday evening, of epilepsy. She has been in ill health for a number of years, but her sudden death was not anticipated. Mrs. Beck was a Miss Buckner, of London county, Virginia, and she was a few years older than Senator Beck, who is sixty-seven. She was a lady of high intellectual force, and most loveable character, and Senator Beck's prominence is said to have been largely, owing to her well directed assistance. She leaves two children—Mrs. Goodloe, wife of Maj. Goodloe, paymaster of the Marine corps, and George Beck, a large ranch proprietor in Wyoming. A daughter who married James Corcoran, nephew of the millionaire banker, died a few years since in Arkansas, where her husband resides.

Fotheringham's Case Continued.

ST. LOUIS, March 9.—The case of David S. Fotheringham, charged with being "Jim Cummings" accomplice in the noted Adams Express robbery, was continued in the criminal court until the May term on account of the illness of defendant's consul and the inability of the other to be present in the city.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®

SNOW BOUND AT EAGLE'S

BY BRET HARTE.

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CHAPTER V.

The speed and fury with which Clinch's cavalcade swept on in the direction of the mysterious shot left Hale no chance for reflection. He was conscious of shouting incoherently with the others, of urging his horse irresistibly forward, of momentarily expecting to meet or overtake something, but without any further thought. The figures of Clinch and Rawlins immediately before him shut out the prospect of the narrowing trail. Once only, taking advantage of a sudden halt that threw them confusedly together, he managed to ask a question.

"Lost their track—found it again!" shouted the ostler, as Clinch, with a cry like the baying of a hound, again darted forward. Their horses were panting and trembling under them, the ascent seemed to be growing steeper, a singular darkness, which even the density of the wood did not sufficiently account for, surrounded them, but still their leader madly urged them on. To Hale's returning senses they did not seem in a condition to engage a single resolute man, who might have ambushed in the woods or beaten them in detail in the narrow gorge, but in another instant the reason of their furious haste was manifest. Spurring his horse ahead, Clinch dashed out into the open with a cheering shout—a shout that as quickly changed to a yell of imprecation. They were on the Ridge in a blinding snowstorm! The road had already vanished under their feet, and with it the fresh trail they had so closely followed! They stood helplessly on the shore of a trackless white sea, blank and spotless of any trace or sign of the fugitives.

"'Pears to me, boys," said the ostler, suddenly ranging before them, "ef you're not kalkilatin' on gittin' another party to dig ye out, ye'd better be huntin' fodder and cover instead of road agents. 'Skuse me, gentlemen, but I'm responsible for the hosses, and this ain't no time for circus ridin'. We're a matter o' six miles from the station in a bee line."

"Back to the trail, then," said Clinch, wheeling his horse toward the road they had just quitted.

"'Skuse me, Kernel," said the ostler, laying his hand on Clinch's rein, "but that way only brings us back the road we kem—the stage road—three miles further from home. That three miles is on the divide, and by the time we get there it will be snowed up worse nor this. The shortest cut is along the Ridge. If we hump ourselves we ken cross the divide afore the road is blocked. And that, 'skuse me, gentleman, is my road."

There was no time for discussion. The road was already palpably thickening under their feet. Hale's arm was stiffened to his side by a wet, clinging snow wreath. The figures of the others were almost obliterated and shapeless. It was not snowing—it was snowballing! The huge flakes, shaken like enormous feathers out of a vast blue black cloud, commingled and fell in sprays and patches. All idea of their former pursuit was forgotten; the blind rage and enthusiasm that had possessed them was gone. They dashed after their new leader with only an instinct for shelter and succor.

They had not ridden long when fortunately, as it seemed to Hale, the character of the storm changed. The snow no longer fell in such large flakes, nor as heavily. A bitter wind succeeded; the soft snow began to stiffen and crackle under the horses' hoofs; they were no longer weighted and encumbered by the drifts upon their bodies; the smaller flakes now rustled and rasped against them like sand, or bounded from them like hail. They seemed to be moving more easily and rapidly, their spirits were rising with the stimulus of cold and motion, when suddenly their leader halted.

"It's no use, boys. It can't be done! This is no blizzard, but a regular two days' snifter! It's no longer meltin', but packin' and driftin' now. Even if we get over the divide, we're sure to be blocked up in the pass."

It was true! To their bitter disappointment they could now see that the snow had not really diminished in quantity, but that the now finely powdered particles were rapidly filling all inequalities of the surface, packing in long furrows across the levels. They looked with anxiety at their self-constituted leader.

"We must make a break to get down in the woods again, before it's too late," he said briefly.

But they had already drifted away from the fringe of larches and dwarf pines that marked the sides of the Ridge, and lower down merged into the dense forest that clothed the flank of the mountain they had lately climbed, and it was with the greatest difficulty that they again reached it, only to find that at that point it was too precipitous for the descent of their horses. Benumbed and speechless, they continued to toil on, opposed to the full fury of the stinging snow, and at times obliged to turn their horses to the blast to keep from being blown over the Ridge. At the end of half an hour the ostler dismounted, and, beckoning to the others, took his horse by the bridle and began the descent. When it came to Hale's turn to dismount he could not help at first recoiling from the prospect before him. The trail—if it could be so called—was merely the track or furrow of some fallen tree, dragged, by accident or design, diagonally across the sides of the mountain. At times it appeared scarcely a foot in width; at other times a mere crumbling gully, or a narrow shelf made by the projections of dead boughs and collected debris. It seemed perilous for a foot passenger; it appeared impossible for a horse. Nevertheless, he had taken a step forward when Clinch laid his hand on his arm.

"You'll bring up the rear," he said, not unkindly, "ez you're a stranger here. Wait until we sing out to you."

"But if I prefer to take the same risks as you all?" said Hale, stiffly.

"You can," said Clinch, grimly. "But I reckoned, as you weren't familiar with this sort o' thing, you wouldn't keer, by any foolishness of yours, to stampede the rocks ahead of us and break down the trail, or send down an avalanche on top of us. But just ez you like."

"I will wait, then," said Hale, hastily.

The rebuke, however, did him good service. It preoccupied his mind, so that it remained unaffected by the dizzy depths, and enabled him to abandon himself mechanically to the sagacity of his horse, who was contented simply to follow the hoofprints of the preceding animal, and in a few moments they reached the broader trail below without a mishap. A discussion regarding their future movements was already taking place. The impossibility of regaining the station at the Summit was admitted; the way down the mountain to the next settlement was still left to them, or the adjacent woods, if they wished for an encampment. The ostler once more assumed authority.

"'Skuse me, gentlemen, but them horses don't take no passeer down the mountain tonight. The stage road ain't a mile off, and I kalkilate to wait here till the up stage comes. She's bound to stop on account of the snow; and I've done my dooty when I hand the horses over to the driver."

"But if she hears of the block up yer, and waits at the lower station?" said Rawlins.

"Then I've done my dooty all the same. 'Skuse me, gentlemen, but them ez hez their own horses kin do ez they like."

As this clearly pointed to Hale, he briefly assured his companions that he had no intention of deserting them. "If I cannot reach Eagle's Court I shall at least keep as near it as possible. I suppose any messenger from my house to the Summit will learn where I am and why I am delayed?"

"Messenger from your house!" gasped Rawlins. "Are you crazy, stranger? Only a bird would get outer Eagle's *now*; and it would hev to be an eagle at that! Between your house and the Summit the snow must be ten feet by this time, to say nothing of the drift in the pass."

Hale felt it was the truth. At any other time he would have worried over this unexpected situation, and in utter violation of all his traditions. He was past that now, and even felt a certain relief. He knew his family were safe: it was enough. That they were locked up securely, and incapable of interfering with him, seemed to enhance his new, half conscious, half shy enjoyment of an adventurous existence.

The ostler, who had been apparently lost in contemplation of the steep trail he had just descended, suddenly clapped his hand to his leg with an ejaculation of gratified astonishment.

"Waal, darn my skin ef that ain't Hennicker's 'slide' all the time! I heard it was somewhat about here."

Rawlins briefly explained to Hale that a slide was a rude incline for the transit of heavy goods that could not be carried down a trail.

"And Hennicker's," continued the man, "ain't more nor a mile away. Ye might try Hennicker's at a push, eh?"

By a common instinct the whole party looked dubiously at Hale. "Who's Hennicker?" he felt compelled to ask.

The ostler hesitated and glanced at the others to reply. "There are folks," he said lazily at last, "ez believes that Hennicker ain't much better nor the crowd we're hunting; but they don't say it to Hennicker. We needn't let on what we're after."

"I for one," said Hale stoutly, "decidedly object to any concealment of our purpose."

"It don't follow," said Rawlins carelessly, "that Hennicker even knows of this yer robbery. It's his general gait we refer to. Ef yer think it more polite, and it makes it more sociable to discuss this matter afore him, I'm agreed."

"Hale means," said Clinch, "that it wouldn't be on the square to take and make use of any points we might pick up there agin the road agents."

"Certainly," said Hale. It was not at all what he had meant, but he felt singularly relieved at the compromise.

"And ez I reckon Hennicker ain't such a fool as not to know who we are and what we're out for," continued Clinch, "I reckon there ain't any concealment."

"Then it's Hennicker's?" said the ostler, with swift deduction.

"Hennicker it is! Lead on."

The ostler remounted his horse and the others followed. The trail presently turned into a broader track, that bore some signs of approaching habitations, and at the end of five minutes they came upon a clearing. It was part of one of the fragmentary mountain terraces, and formed by itself a vast niche, or bracketed shelf, in the hollow flank of the mountain that, to Hale's first glance, bore a rude resemblance to Eagle's Court. But there was neither meadow nor open field; the few acres of ground had been wrested from the forest by ax and fire, and unsightly stumps everywhere marked the rude and difficult attempts at cultivation. Two or three rough buildings of unplaned and unpainted boards, connected by rambling sheds, stood in the center of the amphitheatre. Far from being protected by the encircling rampart, it seemed to be the selected arena for the combating elements. A whirlwind from the outer abyss continually filled this cave of Æolus with driving snow, which, however, melted as it fell, or was quickly whirled away again.

A few dogs barked and ran out to meet the cavalcade, but there was no other sign of any life disturbed or concerned at their approach.

"I reckon Hennicker ain't home or he'd hev been on the lookout afore this," said the ostler, dismounting and rapping at the door.

After a silence a female voice, unintelligibly to the others, apparently had some colloquy with the ostler, who returned to the party.

"Must go in through the kitchin—can't open the door for the wind."

Leaving their horses in the shed, they entered the kitchen, which communicated, and presently came upon a square room filled with smoke from a fire of green pine logs. The doors and windows were tightly fastened; the only air came in through the large throated chimney in voluminous gusts, which seemed to make the hollow shell of the apartment swell and expand to the point of bursting. Despite the stinging of the resinous smoke, the temperature was grateful to the benumbed travelers. Several cushionless arm chairs, such as were used in barrooms, two tables, a sideboard, half bar and half cupboard, and a rocking chair comprised the furniture, and a few bear and buffalo skins covered the floor. Hale sank into one of the arm chairs, and, with a lazy satisfaction, partly born of his fatigue and partly from some newly discovered appreciative faculty, gazed around the room, and then at the mistress of the house, with whom the others were talking.

She was tall, gaunt and withered; in spite of her evident years, her twisted hair was still dark and full, and her eyes bright and piercing; her complexion and teeth had long since succumbed to the vitiating effects of frontier cookery, and her lips were stained with the yellow juice of a brierwood pipe she held in her mouth. The ostler had explained their intrusion, and veiled their character under the vague epithet of a "hunting party," and was now evidently describing them personally. In his new found philosophy the fact that the interest of his hostess seemed to be excited only by the names of his companions, that he himself was carelessly, and even deprecatingly, alluded to as the "stranger from Eagle's" by the ostler, and completely overlooked by the old woman, gave him no concern.

"You'll have to talk to Zenobia yourself. Dod rot ef I'm gine to interfere. She knows Hennicker's ways, and if she chooses to take in transients it ain't no funeral o' mine. Zeenie! You, Zeenie! Look yer!"

A tall, lazy looking, handsome girl appeared on the threshold of the next room, and with a hand on each door post, slowly swung herself backward and forward, without entering. "Well, maw."

The old woman briefly and unalluringly pictured the condition of the travelers.

"Paw ain't here," began the girl, doubtfully, "and— How dy, Dick! Is that you?" The interruption was caused by her recognition of the ostler, and she lounged into the room. In spite of a skimp, slatternly gown, whose straight skirt clung to her lower limbs, there was a quaint, nymph-like contour to her figure. Whether from languor, ill health, or more probably from a morbid consciousness of her own height, she moved with a slightly affected stoop that had become a habit. It did not seem ungraceful to Hale, already attracted by her delicate profile, her large dark eyes, and a certain weird resemblance she had to some half-domesticated dryad.

"That'll do, maw," she said, dismissing her parent with a nod. "I'll talk to Dick."

As the door closed on the old woman Zenobia leaned her hands on the back of a chair, and confronted the admiring eyes of Dick with a goddess-like indifference.

"Now, wot's the use of your playin' this yer game on me, Dick? Wot's the good of your ladlin' out that hog wash about huntin'? *Huntin'!* I'll tell yer the huntin' you-uns hev been at! You've been huntin' George Lee and his boys since an hour before sun up. You've been followin' a blind trail up to the Ridge, until the snow got up and hunted you right here! You've been whoopin' and yellin' and circus ridin' on the roads like ez yer wos Comanches, and frightening all the women folk within miles—that's yer huntin'! You've been climbin' down paw's old slide at last, and makin' tracks for here to save the skins of them condemned government horses of the kempany! And that's your huntin'!"

To Hale's surprise a burst of laughter from the party followed this speech. He tried to join in, but this ridiculous summary of the result of his enthusiastic sense of duty left him—the only earnest believer—mortified and embarrassed. Nor was he the less concerned as he found the girl's dark eyes had rested once or twice upon him curiously.

Zenobia laughed too, and, lazily, turning the chair around, dropped into it. "And by this time George Lee's loungin' back in his chyar and smokin' his cigar somewhar in Sacramento," she added, stretching her feet out to the fire, and suiting the action to the word with an imaginary cigar between the long fingers of a thin and not over clean hand.

"We came, Zeenie!" said Rawlins, when their hilarity had subsided to a more subdued and scarcely less flattering admiration of the unconcerned goddess before them. "That's about the size of it. Ye kin rake down the pile. I forgot you're an old friend of George's."

"He's a white man!" said the girl decidedly.

"Ye used to know him?" continued Rawlins.

"Once. Paw ain't in that line now," she said simply.

There was such a sublime unconsciousness of any moral degradation involved in this allusion that even Hale accepted it without a shock. She rose presently, and, going to the little sideboard, brought out a number of glasses; these she handed to each of the party, and then, producing a demijohn of whisky, slung it dexterously and gracefully over her arm, so that it rested on her elbow like a cradle, and, going to each one in succession, filled their glasses. It obliged each one to rise to accept the libation, and as Hale did so in his turn he met the dark eyes of the girl full on his own. There was a pleased curiosity in her glance that made this married man of 35 color as awkwardly as a boy.

The tender of refreshments being understood as a tacit recognition of their claims to a larger hospitality, all further restraint was removed. Zenobia resumed her seat, and placing her elbow on the arm of her chair, and her small round chin in her hand, looked thoughtfully in the fire. "When I say George Lee's a white man, it ain't because I know him. It's his general gait. Wot's he ever done that's underhanded or mean? Nothin'! You can't show the poor man he's ever took a pickayune from. When he's helped himself to a pile it's been outer them banks or them express companies, that think it mighty fine to bust up themselves and swindle the poor folks o' their last cent, and nobody talks o' hangin' them! And does he keep their money? No; he passes it round among the boys that help him, and they put it in circulation. He don't keep it for himself; he ain't got fine houses in Frisco; he don't keep fast horses for show. Like ez not the critter he did that job with—ef it was him—none of you boys would have rid! And he takes all the risks himself; you ken bet your life that every man with him was sure and away afore he turned his back on you-uns."

"He certainly drops a little of his money at draw poker, Zenie," said Clinch, laughing. "He lost $5,000 to Sheriff Kelly last week."

"Well, I don't hear of the Sheriff huntin' him to give it back, nor do I reckon Kelly handed it over to the express it was taken from. He and you either fire a hin a spell ago. I reckon you've been huntin' him to find out if or you should return it." The laugh was clearly against Clinch. He was about to turn somewhat sullenly to wonder when the young girl suddenly interrupted him. "If you're wantin' to hunt somebody, why don't you take higher game? There's that Jim Harkins: go for him, and I'll join you."

"Harkins!" exclaimed Clinch and Hale, simultaneously.

"Yes, Jim Harkins; do you know him?" she said, glancing from the one to the other.

"One of my friends do," said Clinch, laughing; "but don't let that stop you."

"And *you*—over there," continued Zenobia, bending her head and eyes toward Hale.

"The fact is—I believe he was my banker," said Hale, with a smile. "I don't know him personally."

"Then you'd better hunt him before he does you."

"What's he done, Zeenie?" asked Rawlins, keenly enjoying the discomfiture of the others.

"What?" She stopped, threw her long black braids over her shoulder, clasped her knee with her hands, and rocking backward and forward, sublimely unconscious of the apparition of a slim ankle and half dropped off slipper from under her shortened gown, continued: "It mightn't please him," she said, slyly, nodding toward Hale.

"Pray don't mind me," said Hale, with unnecessary eagerness.

"Pray don't mind me," said Hale.

"Well," said Zenobia, "I reckon you all know Ned Falkner and the Excelsior Ditch?"

"Yes, Falkner's the superintendent of it," said Rawlins. "And a square man too. That ain't anything mean about him."

"Shake," said Zenobia, extending her hand. Rawlins shook the proffered hand with eager spontaneousness, and the girl resumed: "He's about ez good ez they make 'em—you bet. Well, you know Ned has put all his money, and all his strength, and all his sabe, and"——

"His good looks," added Clinch, mischievously.

"Into that ditch," continued Zenobia, ignoring the interruption. "It's his mother, it's his sweetheart, it's his everything! When other chaps of his age was cavortin' round Frisco, and havin' high jinks, Ned was in his ditch. 'Wait till the ditch is done,' he used to say. 'Wait till she begins to boom, and then you just stand round.' More'n that, he got all the boys to put in their last cent—for they loved Ned, and love him now, like ez ef he wos a woman."

"That's so," said Clinch and Rawlins simultaneously, "and he's worth it."

"Well," continued Zenobia, "the ditch didn't boom ez soon ez they kalkilated. And then the boys kept gettin' poorer and poorer, and Ned he kept gettin' poorer and poorer in everything but his hopefulness and grit. Then he looks around for more capital. And about this time that coyote Harkins smelt suthin' nice up there, and he gits Ned to give him control of it and he'll lend him his name and fix up a company. Soon ez he gets control, the first thing he does is to say that it wants $500,000 o' money to make it pay and levies an assessment of $200 a share. That's nothin' for them rich fellows to pay, or pretend to pay, but for boys on grub wages it meant only ruin. They couldn't pay, and had to forfeit their shares for next to nothing. And Ned made one more desperate attempt to save them and himself by borrowing money on his shares; when that bound Harkins got wind of it, and let it be buzzed around that the ditch is a failure, and that he was goin' out of it: that brought the shares down to nothing. As Ned couldn't raise a dollar the new company swooped down on his shares for the debts they had put up, and left him and the boys to help themselves. Ned couldn't bear to face the boys that he'd helped to ruin and put out, and ain't been heard from since. After Harkins had got rid of Ned and the boys he manages to pay off that wonderful debt, and sells out for $100,000. That money—Ned's money—he sends to Sacramento, for he don't dare to travel with it himself, and is kalkilatin' to leave the kintry, for some of the boys allow to kill him on sight. So ef you're wantin' to hunt suthin', that's yer chance, and you needn't go inter the snow to do it."

"But surely the law can recover this money?" said Hale indignantly. "It is as infamous a robbery as"—. He stopped as he caught Zenobia's eye.

"Ez last night's, you were goin' to say. I'll call it more. Them road agents don't pretend to be your friend—but take yer money and run their risks. For ez to the law, that can't help yer."

"It's a skin game, and you might ez well expect to recover a gambling debt from a short card sharp," explained Clinch; "Falkner oughter shot him on sight."

"Or the boys lynched him," suggested Rawlins.

"I think," said Hale, more reflectively, "that in the absence of legal remedy a man of that kind should have been forced under strong physical menace to give up his ill-gotten gains. The money was the primary object, and if that could be got without bloodshed—which seems to me a useless crime—it would be quite as effective. Of course, if there was resistance or retaliation, it might be necessary to kill him."

He had unconsciously fallen into his old didactic and dogmatic habit of speech, and perhaps, under the spur of Zenobia's eyes, he had given it some natural emphasis. A dead silence followed, in which the others regarded him with amused and gratified surprise, and it was broken only by Zenobia rising and holding out her hand. "Shake!"

Hale raised it gallantly and pressed his lips on the one spotless finger.

"That's gospel truth. And you ain't the first white man to say it."

"Indeed," laughed Hale. "Who was the other?"

"George Lee!"

To be continued.

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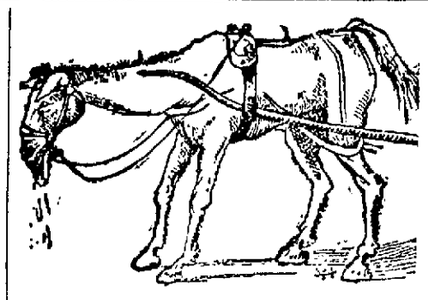

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The Song "Put in Hand"—The Work of Transferring the "Copy" to Metal Plates—The Engraving of the Title. Press Work.

"The way to cook a rabbit is to first catch a rabbit," etc., applies forcibly to the initial process of producing a musical composition in sheet form, and it may be further added that manuscripts worth publishing are as hard to secure as the traditional rabbit. As all large music publishing concerns are constantly in receipt of manuscripts sent for examination and sale, it becomes necessary to inspect each composition as soon as possible, otherwise they would accumulate to such an extent that a separate examination would be next to impossible.

For this purpose is employed a thoroughly educated and practical musician—one who not only performs at sight, but who is also a master of harmony and composition. After carefully trying over each piece, and noting his opinion thereon, the result may be the selection of one or two manuscripts out of perhaps fifty, the balance being returned to their respective authors marked "rejected."

THE SONG "PUT IN HAND."

We will suppose that one of the pieces recommended by the inspector is a song. The publisher now holds a manuscript which in the opinion of his inspector is worth publishing, that is, it has some point of excellence that might result in the piece becoming popular. The next step is to read the letter sent by the writer of the song, and if the author's demands are deemed reasonable his terms are accepted and the song is "put in hand," not, however, before the publisher has first satisfied himself that the words are correct and suitable, and that the title is not already in use.

The manuscript is then taken by the engraver who, seated at his table, begins the work of transferring to metal plates the "copy" before him. For this purpose he employs a hammer and a multitude of small steel dies, each one of which represents a character of music, in fact everything from a brace to a double bar, and from a grace note to a "sixty-fourth," besides rests, slurs, crescendos, and a full set of the alphabet in various sizes, such as agate, nonpareil, primer, etc. Upon the table before him rests a slab of iron about two feet square by two inches thick. This is the anvil (?) on which is laid the metal plate aforementioned. The latter is composed of white metal and is one-sixteenth of an inch in thickness. The surface is highly polished and resembles burnished silver. With the aid of compasses, rules and other peculiar tools, the lines, bars, etc., are laid out, after which the engraver proceeds to fill in the music and words, and thus each plate is treated until the song is finished.

THE ENGRAVING OF THE TITLE.

While the music engraver is busy with his manuscript and dies, the title engraver is not idle. By a process exactly similar to bank note or steel engraving this individual prepares the title, which, as an obvious necessity, must be entirely original in design, both in lettering and ornamentation. The metal plates used for titles are the same as those used for music.

The music plates and title being finished, proofs are taken from them and submitted to the music inspector, who carefully examines each page and makes the necessary corrections, after which they are returned to the engraver. The latter individual having made the designated changes or additions, passes the plates to the superintendent of the press room, where they are in turn given to a pressman.

The press used is the same as employed in steel plate printing, and can therefore only be worked by hand. This process is necessarily slow and tedious, but it is the only method by which first class sheet music can be made. After the music is printed the music sheets, which are still wet, are hung upon racks to dry. The drying process consumes about two or three hours, when they are taken down, folded and put in a press, where they are usually left over night. In the morning they are taken out and we have before us a pile of elegant plate music, "the latest song of the season." "Plate" editions will always be preferred by all who appreciate music that can be easily read; in fact, to those accustomed to plate work "type music" seems like no music.—Musical Journal.

Mr. Van Buren and the Oysters.

Gen. Eaton invited one evening Jackson, Van Buren, the French minister, Gen. Cass and several other gentlemen to come round and assist in disposing of a barrel of oysters just sent him from Norfolk. A few moments after the arrival of the distinguished party the butler announced that the oysters were ready. Mrs. Eaton led the way escorted by Mr. Van Buren, and as he approached the kitchen door he exclaimed: "Good heavens! madam, where are you going to takes us?" "Into the kitchen, of course," replied Mrs. Eaton cheerfully.

Mrs. Eaton was a model housewife in her day, taking as much pride in her kitchen as in her parlor, and as she threw open the door a novel sight presented itself. The floor was as white as soap and water could make it and covered with fine white sand. The tables looked like boxwood, and the tins were as bright as mirrors. Added to this the appetizing odor of oysters roasted in the shell, the novelty of the occasion, and the sprightly beauty of the hostess, one would suppose that even Mr. Van Buren might melt into a state of pleasantry. But on the contrary, his features reflected only his inability to enjoy a frolic of this kind, and he sat uprightly and unsmiling until toward the end of the impromptu fete, when he turned toward Mrs. Eaton and said: "This is the first meal of the kind, served in like manner, I have ever indulged in, but I trust it will not be the last. I think oysters never had such a delicious taste before.—Ben: Perley Poore in Boston Budget.

When Doctors Disagree.

I am in despair. Wishing to be healthy as long as I live, I have been following Mr. Gladstone's example, and laboriously biting every mouthful of meat twenty-five times before swallowing it. This, it seems, has been labor lost, for I now read a letter in The Times from a sage explaining that meat "is digested by the stomach juices, not by the mouth juices, and does not need twenty-five bites, or even any bites at all," because its digestive fluid is acid, whereas the secretions of the mouth are alkaline, and neutralize the digestion of flesh food.—London Truth.

Circumventing Caterpillars.

A thing with which they circumvent caterpillars in Boston and New York parks is a belt of iron with a circular trough containing kerosene. The iron band fits around the trunk of the tree, and when climbing the caterpillar attempts to pass the trough of oil it is overcome by the fumes, and falls back dead.—New York Letter.

Farms Run by Indians.

There are 140 farms on the Fort Hill reservation, Idaho, run by Indians, and 787 acres are under cultivation. They own thirty-seven mowers and two reapers, bought with their own money.—Chicago Herald.

AGRICULTURAL.

Experts report the peach crop safe in nearly all the peach-growing localities.

Lime is a great purifier, and should be freely used in the stables and poultry houses.

A writer in the *Poultry Keeper* says that a drop or two of camphor and water is a sure cure for gapes in chickens.

Excepting the very choicest milch cows kept for extra value of their calves, no farm stock can be profitably kept until it is old

The creamery system is the most rational and economical dairy process ever employed, and is gaining in public favor every day.

Reports from the Massachusetts experiment station go to show that potash fertilizers have decidedly improved the desirable qualities of fruits.

If heifers be fed too largely with fattening food or food containing an excess of heat formers, such as starch, sugar and fat, the breeding function is weakened.

Salt, as a fertilizer, says an exchange, should only be used on light, rich soils, and should, as a rule, not be applied in greater quantities than four hundred and fifty pounds per acre.

In experiments made by the French government, a minimum quantity of salt allowed daily to cows produced the greatest flow of milk. Oxen fed the same amount presented sleek coats, while others receiving no salt, were mangy, rough and ill-conditioned. The amount allowed was: For fattening stall oxen, two and one-half ounces each per day; fattening pigs, one to two ounces, according to size; sheep, one-half ounce, and horses and mules, one ounce.

Senator Sherman recently wrote the following letter to the *American Grange Bulletin* in reference to the proposition creating a department of agriculture, to be represented in the cabinet; "Your favor of the 18th inst. is received. The subject of the creation of a new department of agriculture, the chief of which is to be a member of the cabinet, has frequently been before congress. A good deal can be said on both sides of the question. While agriculture is the chief employment of our people, yet it furnishes very little business which falls within the jurisdiction of congress. The present head of the department of agriculture is an important officer, but he would have but few, if any questions that would naturally come before a cabinet council. The great body of subjects interesting to farmers fall within the jurisdiction of State legislatures and the State courts, and not of congress. Still, by attaching to the department of agriculture several of the bureaus having charge of the various industries, a new department might be created with benefit, and as that seems to be the general desire of the farmers of the country I have made up my mind to vote for it, not so much that it is really necessary, but in deference to the opinion of the great body of the farmers of the country."

A New York farmer asks the following questions in the *Tribune*: "Cannot something be said to hasten a revision of the tax laws of this State in the interest of farmers and other owners of real estate who struggle with that terror to all men, a mortgage? The injustice of our present system is evident, and generally admitted. The farmer pays taxes on the full value of his land, while he may be owing for one-half or one-third of it. And the man who holds his obligations in most cases holds them free of tax. Or if he be honest enough to give them in when the assessor comes around, then there is a double tax on the property, which is equally unjust. If there were only a few cases of mortgaged farms we should not be surprised at the indifference manifested on this subject. But when we consider the fact that a great majority of the farmers in this State are more or less in debt on their land, the only wonder is that there was not long ago a hue and cry raised compelling the attention of legislators to this great wrong. It seems to me the matter could be adjusted if the people would come out in earnest and demand a change. Let the farmer pay taxes on what he owns over and above his debts, and the money lender on his bonds and mortgages. Then no one will suffer, and the State will get her dues."

WASHINGTON LETTER.

WASHINGTON, D. C., March 7.

The Forty-ninth Congress died hard. Its last throes commenced during Thursday night. A hundred members appealed for recognition in the House, and the Speaker's gavel beat a heavy tattoo upon his desk. His eye of course, saw only such members as he wished to recognize, but their number was greater than the number of those he could allow to talk during the remaining precious hours. Members were upon their feet urging the consideration of affairs which should have received calm consideration in January. Confusion reigned supreme. The gallery looked on in delight. The President's messengers rode backward and forward between the White House and Capitol during the bitterly stormy night, and frequent were the announcements of the President's approval of bills—bills by the dozen and for every conceivable purpose. Toward midnight many members who had no hope of being of any use to their respective parties wandered off into committee rooms, and a number of games of poker went quietly on. Other members drank deeply in other committee rooms, or anchored their forms at the restaurant bar under the House. The lobbyists made one last despairing stand. Members were buttonholed in the lobbies and corridors, and many an unholy conspiracy was consummated. At last the spectators thinned out, but the grind went on. Bills long delayed rose up and demanded action, and the tardy attention was given. At last, at noon, Senator Ingals in the chair in the Senate, and Speaker Carlisle in the other end of the building, delivered the little valedictory of the occasion, and Congress adjourned. Thus died the Forty-ninth Congress, as so many Congresses in the past have perished at their allotted two years' life, and its only mourners are the members who were not re-elected.

The White House presented a scene of unusual activity on the last night. Light streamed from every window, while inside the President and his corps of clerks were hard at work until the gray dawn mocked the gas lights over their desks. The several members of the Cabinet were at the White House at intervals during the night.

During the last of the legislative day some of the more importunate members were upon the steps leading up to the Speaker, and at one time a score or more were shaking bills almost in his face. The cries for the Speaker's attention, the wild scrambles to catch his eye, and above all the loud rapping of the gavel, made the scene one to remember. It was pandemonium. The most ridiculous part of it came when a standing vote was taken, and members stooped down to prevent being counted. They took all imaginable positions. Some bent on their knees, while others in turn leaned upon these prostrate legislators. Finally a member was found who had no axe to grind, and he inquired whether the congregating of members about the Speaker's desk was contrary to the rules of the House. Speaker Carlisle said the point of order was well taken, and asked the members to resume their seats, which they reluctantly did.

Health Bulletin.

Reports to the State Board of Health from 74 observers, (embracing 50 counties), show the following diseases to prevail for the week ending Friday noon, March 4, 1887. Last two columns of figures are for previous week based on report of 77 observers.

FORM OF DISEASE (In the order of prevalence.)	No. who report cases.	No. of cases reported.	No. who report cases.	No. of Cases reported.
Bronchitis, (acute)	45	132	47	140
Tonsillitis	27	46	34	75
Pneumonia	26	42	28	37
Rheumatism, (acute)	22	35	25	37
Intermittent fever	18	35	21	39
Diphtheria	16	39	13	34
Pleurisy	15	23	18	27
Measles	13	218	16	150
Remitient fever	13	19	10	19
Erysipelas	13	15	17	20
Consumption	9	15	16	32
Croup membranous	4	4	3	3
Dysentery	6	7	10	11
Scarlet fever	5	23	10	30
Typho-malarial fever	6	6	3	3
Typhoid fever	4	1	4	7
Whooping cough	3	11	6	22

Acute bronchitis the prevailing disease. Diphtheria reported in Hamilton, Perry, Logan, Paulding, Knox, Pike, Seneca, Ashtabula, Crawford, Wayne and Jefferson counties. Fourteen cases of scarlet fever in Cincinnati, 3 in Columbus, 3 in Damascus. Measles, 75 cases in North Straitsville, 11 in Farmer, 22 in Fincastle, and 82 in Cincinnati. No new cases of small-pox.

C. O. PROBST, Secretary.

STATE OF OHIO, CITY OF TOLEDO, } ss.
LUCAS COUNTY.

Frank J. Cheney makes oath that he is the senior partner of the firm of F. J. Cheney & Co., doing business in the city of Toledo, county and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay the sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of Hall's Catarrh Cure.

FRANK J. CHENEY.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this 6th day of December, A. D., 1886.

A. W. GLEASON,
[SEAL.] Notary Public.

P. S.—Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally, acting directly upon the blood and mucus surfaces of the system. Price, 75 cents per bottle. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

An Imparative Necessity.

What pure air is to unhealthy locality, what spring cleaning is to the neat housekeeper, so is Hood's Sarsaparilla to every body, at this season. The body needs to be thoroughly renovated, the blood purified and vitalized, the germs of disease destroyed. Scrofula, salt rheum, and all other blood disorders are cured by Hood's Sarsaparilla the most popular and successful spring medicine.

Drunkenness, or Liquor Habit, can be Cured by administering Dr. Hains' Golden Specific.

It can be given in a cup of coffee or tea without the knowledge of the person taking it, effecting a speedy and permanent cure, whether the patient is a moderate drinker or an alcoholic wreck. Thousands of drunkards have been made temperate men who have taken the Golden Specific in their coffee without their knowledge, and to-day believe they quit drinking of their own free will. No harmful effects results from its administeration. Cures guaranteed. Send for circular and full particulars. Address in confidence Golden Specific Co., 185 Race St., Cincinnati, Ohio.

Lucy Larcom is spending the winter with Miss Ellen Carpenter, the artist.

Wonderful Cures.

W. D. Hoyt & Co., Wholesale and Retail Druggists of Rome, Ga., say: We have been selling Dr. King's New Discovery, Electric Bitters and Bucklen's Arnica Salve for two years. Have never handled remedies that sell so well, or give such universal satisfaction. There have been some wonderful cures effected by these medicines in this city. Several cases of pronounced consumption have been entirely cured by use of a few bottles of Dr. King's New Discovery, taken in connection with Electric Bitters. We guarantee them always. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly.

Mrs. Lillie Prok, of Olalla, Ore., has killed seven bears this winter.

Greatly Excited.

Not a few of the citizens of Massillon have recently become greatly excited over the astounding facts, that several of their friends who had been pronounced by their physicians as incurable and beyond all hope—suffering with that dreaded monster Consumption—have been completely cured by Dr. King's New Discovery for Consumption, the only remedy that does positively cure all throat and lung diseases, coughs, colds, asthma and bronchitis. Trial bottle free at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, large bottles $1

A Genial Restorative.

Hostetter's Stomach Bitters are emphatically a genial restorative. The changes which this great botanic remedy produces in the disordered organization are always agreeable, though surely progressive, never abrupt and violent. On this account it is admirably adapted to persons of delicate constitution and weak nerves, to whom the powerful mineral drugs are positively injurious. That it initiates those processes which result in the re-establishment of healthful vigor is conspicuously shown in cases where it is taken to overcome that fruitful cause of debility, indigestion, coupled, as it usually is, with biliousness and constipation. Through digestion, regular evacuation and abundant secretion, are results which promptly and invariably attend its systematic use. It is, besides, the best protective malaria and a first rate diuretic.

With the last hundred years the number of translations of the word Bible has increased from fifty to two hundred and fifty; the number of Protestant Missionary Societies, from seven to one hundred; of male missionaries, from one hundred and seventy to three thousand; contributions have increased from two hundred and fifty thousand dollars to ten million dollars; the converts from seventy to above fourteen thousand.

Rheumatism & Neuralgia Cured in 2 Days.

The Indiana Chemical Co. have discovered a compound which acts with truly marvelous rapidity in the cure of rheumatism and neuralgia. We guarantee it to cure any and every case of acute inflammatory rheumatism and neuralgia in 2 days, and to give immediate relief in chronic cases and effect a speedy cure.

On receipt of 50 cents, in two-cent stamps, we will send to any address the prescription for this wonderful compound, which can be filled by your home druggist at small cost. We take this means of giving our discovery to the public instead of putting it out as a patent medicine, it being much less expensive. We will gladly refund money if satisfaction is not given.

THE INDIANA CHEMICAL CO.,
32 y fr Crawfordsville, Ind.

Dr. Frazier's Throat & Lung Balsam

Is the greatest cure in the world for coughs, cold, sore throat, hoarseness, bronchitis, asthma, quinsy, laryngitis, and all diseases of the throat and lungs. Scores and hundreds owe their lives to it. It performs wonders in relieving consumption. It strengthens the lungs and instantly allays all irritation of the throat. Never neglect a cough, it may prove fatal. Dr. Frazier's Throat and Lung Balsam, taken in time, will save your life. It is put up in large family bottles and sells for the small price of 50 cents per bottle at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store 20-eow

There are no less than thirty-six different missionary societies represented in India, besides ten or more private missions. The English Baptists were the first to enter this great field, (passing by the early Danish missionary society, which sent the first Protestant missionary to India in 1705,) and the Diciples of Christ, whose mission dates from 1883, the last. All branches of the church are represented. Europe and America, Great Britain, the Continent, the United States and Canada, all are here, laboring hand in hand for the uplifting of India. According to the statistical summary for 1886 there were 137,501 communicants representing the fruits of these missions.

Dr. Flagg's Family Ointment

Never fails to soothe and heal cuts, burns, bruises, flesh wounds, inflammation, sprains, pimples, chilblains, salt rheum, chapped lips or hands, frost bites, cold sores, sore nipples, and all diseases and eruptions of the skin.

YOUNG LADIES,

Dr. Flaggs Family Ointment will remove all pimples, blackheads, freckles and other blemishes from your face, leaving the skin soft, and beautiful. No family will be without it after testing its marvelous soothing and healing properties. Sold by Baltzly for 25 cents. 30-eow

Cocaine, iodoform or mercurials in any form in the treatment of catarrh or hay fever should be avoided as they are both injurious and dangerous. Iodoform is easily detected by its offensive odor. The only reliable catarrh remedy free from all poisonous drugs. It has cured thousands of acute and chronic cases, where all other remedies have failed. A particle is applied into each nostril; no pain; agreeable to use; price 50 cents of druggists.

An Expensive Delay.

is failing to provide the proper means to expel from the system those disease germs which cause scrofula, indigestion debility, rheumatism and sick headache. The only reliable means is Dr. Harter's Iron Tonic.

Salvation Oil is an infallible cure for headache, backache, pain in the side and limbs, and all rheumatic and neuralgic affections. It relieves pain and extirpates the disease that causes it. Price twenty-five cents a bottle.

Ninety-eight and one-half per cent. of the whole population of Fiji attend Wesleyan worship. On the island of Naga, population 2,000, 700 are pledged to teetotalism, 400 of whom abstain from tobacco also. In the Bau Circuit, in a population of 11,308, there are 11,325, who attend services. There are in that circuit 110 Roman Catholics. The Missionary contribution of Fiji last year was more than $20,000, and James Calvert, the man who surprised them at their cannibal feast by the story of the cross, is living yet, hale and hearty.

Up to December 14, 1886, there had been granted to women by the United States, letters patent for one thousand nine hundred and thirty five inventions.

Piles! Piles! Piles!

Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment is the only sure cure for blind, bleeding or itching piles ever discovered. It never fails to cure old chronic cases of long standing.

Judge Coons, Maysville, Ky., says: "Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment cured me after 3 years of suffering."

Judge Collinbury Cleveland, O., says: "I have found by experience that Dr. William's Indian Pile Ointment gives immediate and permanent relief."

We have hundreds of such testimonials. Do not suffer an instant longer. Sold by Z. T. Baltzly at 50c and $1 per box. 30-eow

To The Ladies!

If you are afflicted with rheumatism, neuralgia, nervous exhaustion, dyspepsia, or with diseases of the liver, kidneys, headache or cold feet, swollen or weak ankles, or swollen feet, an Abdominal Belt and a pair of Magnetic Foot Batteries have no superior in the relief and cure of all these complaints. They carry a powerful magnetic force to the seat of the disease.

For lame back, weakness of the spine, falling of the womb, leucorrhœa, chronic inflammation and ulceration of the womb, incidental hemorrhage or flooding, painful, suppressed and irregular menstruation, barrenness, and change of life, this is the best Appliance and Curative Agent Known.

Price of Supporter with Magnetic Foot Batteries, $10. Sent by express C. O. D., and examination allowed, or by mail on receipt of price, and if not found satisfactory even after six months trial they can be returned and money refunded. In ordering, send measure of waist and size of shoe.

They are worn over the underclothing. They hold their power forever.

Send stamp for the "New Departure in Medical Treatment Without Medicine," with thousands of testimonials. Send for circulars. Write us full particulars as regards your difficulties—order direct.

THE MAGNETIC APPLIANCE CO.,
134 Dearborn St., Chicago, Ill.

PUSH YOUR PENSION CLAIM!

FITZGERALD & POWELL, of Indianapolis, Ind., and Washington, D. C., with an experience of Twenty Years, are better prepared than ever to secure the allowance of Neglected, Abandoned, or Rejected Pension Claims for Soldiers of any War, or their Widows and Children.

No fee unless successful. Advice free.

If your claim has not been allowed, write to them.

If you are not getting as much as you believe the law allows, write to them.

Mention this paper and address Fitzgerald & Powell, Washington, D. C.

FITZGERALD & POWELL,
614 F St., N. W., Washington, D. C.

TAKE THE

Mt. Vernon & Pan Handle Route

The Great Through Line via

The C. A. & C. RAILWAY

P., C. & St. L. and C., St. L. & P. Railroads for all Points South & Southwest.

The only line running the **celebrated Pullman Palace Sleeping and Drawing Room Cars Between Cleveland, Akron, Columbus, Cincinnati, Indianapolis and St. Louis.**

Passengers holding first-class tickets via this line are entitled to seats in the **New and Elegant Pullman Reclining Chair Cars** at a nominal charge, leaving Columbus on the Fast Express at 1:50 p. m. daily, arriving at Indianapolis 9:30 p. m., St. Louis 6:15 a. m. and Kansas City 7:30 p. m.

No line running through the States of Ohio Indiana and Illinois can offer such superio facilities or kingly comfort to its patrons Rates as low as the lowest.

THE SCHEDULE.

Central or 90th Meridian Time.

In effect Jan. 30, 1887.

GOING NORTH.					STATIONS.	GOING SOUTH.			
No. 9.	No. 27.	No. 3.				No. 2.	No. 28.	No. 4.	
Cleveland Express	Night Express.	Fast Mail.				Fast Mail.	Night Express.	Orrville Express.	
P. M.	A. M.	P. M.			Ar C. Depot Lv	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	
12 30	6 45	5 10			...Cleveland...	8 00	8 00	2 05	
12 16	6 31	5 26			" Euclid ave	8 14	8 11	2 19	
12 00	6 15	5 10			" Newburg..	8 29	8 .9	2 34	
11 56	5 10	4 35			....Hudson....	9 07	9 05	3 10	
11 07	5 23	4 16			Cuyahoga Falls	9 19	9 20	3 27	
10 55	5 10	4 05			....Akron....	9 30	9 35	3 40	
10 24	4 31	3 28			....Warwick....	10 03	10 08	4 18	
10 07	4 10	3 08			...Orrville...ar	10 26	10 32	4 40	
9 04	2 59	2 18			...Millersburg...	11 15	11 20	5 31	
7 49	1 41	1 15			....Gambier....	12 28	12 34	6 49	
7 38	1 32	1 05			...Mt. Vernon...	12 58	12 50	7 20	
7 07	12 56	12 33			...Centerburg...	1 21	1 21	7 51	
6 43	12 31				.....Sunbury.....		1 46	8 15	
6 25	12 15	11 55			...Westerville...	2 01	2 07	8 35	
6 00	11 50	11 30			lv Columbus ar	2 25	2 35	9 00	
A. M.	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.	P. M.	
.....	11 35	11 10			ar Columbus lv	2 40	2 50	.....	
.....	10 00	9 33			.....Xenia.....	4 20	4 05	.....	
.....	8 36	8 14			....Loveland....	5 33	6 17	.....	
.....	7 45	7 25			lv Cincinnati ar	6 20	7 10	.....	
.....	P. M.	A. M.				P. M.	A. M.	A. M.	
.....	11 20	11 10			ar Columbus lv	2 50	5 40	.....	
.....	9 54	9 43			.....Urbana.....	4 22	7 01	.....	
.....	9 01	8 53			.....Piqua.....	5 12	7 16	.....	
.....	7 30	7 05			.....Richmond...	7 20	9 16	.....	
.....	4 55	4 30			...Indianapolis...	9 50	11 45	.....	
.....	2 23	1 51			....Terre Haute...	12 46	2 13	.....	
.....	12 20	11 25			....Effingham....	2 55	4 17	.....	
.....	11 22	10 28			....Vandalia....	3 19	5 08	.....	
.....	9 09	8 00			lv St. Louis ar	6 35	7 30	.....	
.....	A. M.	P. M.				A. M.	P. M.	.....	

Trains 27 and 28 run daily, all other trains daily except Sunday.

Trains 7 and 8, known as the Gann and Columbus accommodations, leave Gann at 6:00 a. m., arriving at Columbus at 8:40 a. m.; leave Columbus at 1:30 p. m., arriving at Gann at 7:00 p. m.

Train 9 (Cleveland express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 10 from Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Train 1 (Orrville Express) connects with P., Ft. W. & C. No. 3 for Wooster, Shreve and all points west.

Trains 2, 3, 5 and 6 make connections with P., Ft. W. & C. trains for all points east and west via Orrville.

For further information, address

CHAS. O. WOOD,
Ass't Gen'l Pass'r Agent, Akron, O.

TIME TABLE.

P., Ft. W. & C. Railway.

Schedule in Effect January 30, 1887.

Trains depart from MASSILLON station as follows.

CENTRAL TIME.

GOING EAST

No. 8	Daily	2 49 a. m	
No. 1	Daily except Sunday	3 12 p. m	
No. 12	" "	10 11 p. m	
No. 10	Daily	9 27 a. m	
Local Freight	Daily except Sunday	11 28 a. m	

GOING WEST

No. 1	Daily except Sunday	4 14 a. m	
No. 9	Daily	11 17 "	
No. 7	Daily except Sunday	1 45 p. m	
No. 3	Daily	5 52 "	
Local Freight		7 05 a. m	

Pullman Palace Sleeping and Hotel Cars attached to through trains run without change, westbound to Chicago; eastbound to Pittsburgh, Harrisburgh, Baltimore, Washington, Philadelphia and New York.

For time tables, rates of fare, through tickets and baggage checks, and further information regarding the running of trains, apply to J. A. Shoemaker, Ticket Agent, Massillon, Ohio.

*Daily. †Daily except Sunday. ‡Daily except Monday.

E. A. FORD,
Gen. Pass. & Ticket Agent

JAMES McCREA,
Manager.
PITTSBURGH, PA.

C. L. & W. Railway.

Condensed Time Table of Passenger Trains.

In effect Nov. 14, 1886, until further notice.

New Standard—90 Meridian time which is 28 minutes slower than Columbus time.

GOING SOUTH.

STATIONS	No. 1.	No. 3.	No. 5.	Accom.
Lorain	6 55AM	3 30*	.....	4 00AM
Sheffield	7 05*	3 05	.....	4 10
Elyria	7 15	4 05	.....	4 30
Patterson	7 26*	4 15*	.....	4 45
Grafton ar	7 40	4 30	.....	5 15
Cleveland	6 45	4 00	.....	2 00AM
Grafton lv	8 00	5 00	.....	5 15
Belden	8 08	5 13	.....	5 85
Eharte	8 18	5 24	.....	5 50
York	8 26	5 29	.....	6 00
Medina	8 33	5 35	.....	6 50
Chippewa Lake	8 42*	5 16*	.....	7 05
Camp Chippewa	8 45	5 49	.....	7 10
Seville	8 53	5 58	.....	7 41
Sterling	9 00	6 05	.....	8 00
Easton	9 15	6 16	.....	8 40
Warwick	9 26	6 26	.....	9 26
Canal Fulton	9 34	6 33	.....	9 50
Pauls	9 42*	6 41*	.....	10 10
Massillon	9 55	6 55	6 00AM	10 50
Navarre	10 08*	7 10*	6 25*	11 50
Justus	10 13	7 20	6 31	12 00
Beach City	10 21	7 28	6 40	12 15PM
Strasburgh	10 31	7 39	6 52	12 35
Canal Dover	10 42	7 51	7 04	1 00
New Philadel	10 51	8 00	7 16	1 45
Goshen	.....	8 05*	7 22*	2 00
Tuscarawas	11 03*	8 10*	7 28*	2 28
Urichville ar	11 42	8 20	.....	.....
" lv	11 30	.....	7 35	2 45
Newport	11 38*	.....	7 45*	3 10
Stillwater	11 48	.....	7 56	3 30
Tippecanoe	11 58	.....	8 05	3 55
Freeport	12 13PM	.....	8 22	4 30
Butler	12 23	.....	8 32	4 55
Clevenger	.....	.....	8 40*	5 10
Holloway	12 33	.....	8 42	5 30
Flushing	12 41	.....	8 53	5 55
Lafferty	12 56	.....	9 04	6 30
Bruce	1 03	.....	9 12	6 45
Fairpoint	1 13	.....	9 22	7 05
Maynard	1 24	.....	9 33	7 25
Kidds	1 29*	.....	9 40*	7 40
Barton	1 35	.....	9 45	7 50
Pasco	1 45*	.....	9 55	8 05
Bridgeport	2 00	.....	10 10	8 30

Ar. Wheeling by Street Car from Bridgeport.

GOING NORTH.

Lv. Wheeling by Street Car for Bridgeport.

STATIONS.	No. 2.	No. 7.	No. 6.	Accom.
Bridgeport	.....	11 35am	1 00pm	4 00am
Pasco	.....	11 50*	1 15	4 20
Barton	.....	12 00 m	4 25	4 35
Kidds	.....	12 05*	1 30*	4 45
Maynard	.....	12 12pm	1 36	5 00
Fairpoint	.....	12 23	1 47	5 20
Bruce	.....	12 32	1 57	5 35
Lafferty	.....	12 41*	2 05	5 50
Flushing	.....	12 53	2 17	6 10
Holloway	.....	1 04	2 30	6 30
Clevenger	.....	.....	2 35*	6 35
Butler	.....	1 15	2 41	6 50
Freeport	.....	1 26	2 51	7 10
Tippecanoe	.....	1 41	3 08	7 35
Stillwater	.....	1 51	3 18	7 55
Newport	.....	2 00*	3 28*	8 10
Uhrichsville	5 20AM	2 20	3 48	8 25
Tuscarawas	5 25*	2 28*	3 45	8 50
Goshen	5 31	.....	3 51	9 00
New Phila	5 40	2 39	4 07	9 15
C Dover	5 50	2 49	4 06	9 50
Strasburg	6 02	3 00	4 17	10 31
Beach City	6 12	3 11	4 28	11 00
Justus	6 20	3 20	4 35	11 20
Navarre	6 25*	3 25*	4 42*	11 50
Massillon	6 40	3 40	4 55	12 15pm
Pauls	6 52*	3 51*	.....	1 15
C Fulton	7 00	3 59	.....	1 35
Warwick	7 08	4 08	.....	2 05
Easton	7 19	4 19	.....	2 30
Sterling	7 31	4 35	.....	3 00
Seville	7 41	4 43	.....	3 30
Chippewa L	7 52*	4 54*	.....	3 55
Medina	8 02	5 05	.....	4 35
York	8 09	5 13	.....	5 55
Eharte	8 18	5 21	.....	6 25
Belden	8 26	5 30	.....	6 40
ar Grafton	8 35	5 40	.....	7 10
Cleveland	9 25AM	6 50	.....	10 15pm
lv Grafton	8 15	5 50	.....	7 10pm
Patterson	8 56*	6 01*	.....	7 30
Elyria	9 05	6 10	.....	7 50
Sheffield	9 15*	6 20*	.....	8 15
Lorain	9 25	6 30pm	.....	8 30

* Trains stop on signal for passengers.
All trains daily (Sundays excepted)

CONNECTIONS.

At Cleveland with fast trains for the East and West. Also with Cleveland and Detroit Daily Line Steamers.

(1) At Elyria with L. S. & M. S. Railway for Sandusky, Toledo, Detroit, Chicago, &c.

(2) At Grafton with C., C. & I. R'y, for Indianapolis, St. Louis and the West.

(3) At Sterling with N. Y. P. & O. R'y, for Akron, Ashland, Mansfield, &c.

(4) At Warwick with C. A. & C. R'y, for Mt. Vernon and Columbus.

(5) At Massillon with P. F. W. & C. R'y, for Canton, Wooster, Alliance, &c.

(6) At Dover with C. & M. R'y, for Cambridge, Marietta, Parkersburg.

(7) At Uhrichsville with P. C. & St. L. R'y, for Steubenville, Coshocton and Zanesville.

At Wheeling with railroads diverging. Also with Ohio River Steamers.

WM. H. GROUT,
Gen'l Freight & Ticket Agent.
OSCAR TOWNSEND, General Manager.

Wheeling & Lake Erie R. R.

CENTRAL STANDARD TIME.

In effect Dec. 6, 1886.

GOING SOUTH AND EAST.	No. 5.	No. 7.	No. 9.*	No. 1.*
	A. M.	P. M.	P. M.	A. M.
Toledo.....Lv	7 45	12 30	1 15	.....
Fremont	9 07	1 47	6 02	.....
Clyde	9 23

Massillon Independent.

[ESTABLISHED IN 1863.]

ROBERT P. SKINNER. SAMUEL R. WEIRICH.

PUBLISHED BY

SKINNER & WEIRICH,

Opera House Block,

MASSILLON, - - OHIO.

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

One Year..... $1.50
Six Months..... 1.00
Three Months..... .50

Contributions on subjects of general and local interest are solicited and the use of the columns of this paper to agitate proper matters is urged. Advertising rates will be furnished upon application.

FRIDAY, MARCH 11, 1887.

To Agents and Postmasters.

In addition to the liberal cash commission allowed to all who secure subscriptions for this paper, the publishers have concluded to offer as a special inducement to send in long lists, an elegant gold watch, Columbus movement, retail price $30, which may be seen at Coleman's jewelry store. This is not a flimsy prize, but something good and valuable, which any one would be glad to own. No one employed on this on this paper will be allowed to compete, and a list of twenty or more names will be required to entitle the agent securing them a chance to win the watch. The one who gets the most names will of course be presented with the watch. Agents can send in the names and the money, less the commission, and be credited, or can wait and hand in a complete list. The watch will be given away on May 14. Any further information can be had by applying to

THE PUBLISHERS.

Attend the caucus.

If Massillon expects to have good streets again, it must elect a man who knows how to make them.

The caucus is the place where the real work is done, and on election day the work is accepted or rejected.

It is as much the duty of a good citizen to accept the positions on his party ticket as it is to vote that ticket.

The INDEPENDENT has a large and well selected assortment of tracts on the filter question which it will dispose of at low rates.

Even such a large city as Cleveland finds it necessary to have a board of improvement, to look after the industrial interests of the city.

A good caucus means a good council, a good council means city progress, and city progress means private business. Attend the caucus.

It would be highly proper in the State press to allow the Mansfield *News* and Mansfield *Shield and Banner* to settle a local question in their own way.

The man who does not manifest enough interest in local affairs to attend the party caucus, should not complain afterwards about the council and city officials.

Mr. Cole voted against the Arnett bill for scientific temperance instruction in the public schools. This will help to settle Mr. Cole's plans for future greatness.

According to the new apportionment made necessary by the completion of the Toledo asylum, this county is placed in that district, and is privileged to send eighty-seven insane patients. This does not increase the necessity of building an infirmary by any means.

The precocious editor of the INDEPENDENT now writes letters to himself, dating them "Canton Feb. 28." and signing "An Old Citizen."—*Canton Repository.*

This is the unkindest cut of all. In order to convince the skeptical editor of the *Repository* of the error of his judgment, a page or two of the manuscript has been sent to him.

The days of direct combustion from coal are numbered and the cities whom nature has not blessed with natural gas will find means to manufacture an article just as good and nearly as cheap. Manufacturers have discovered that this is possible and it will not be long before every town will have its fuel gas companies.

Huron, with the best natural harbor on Lake Erie, gets one thousand dollars from the government for improvements, while Sandusky, with no harbor at all, and no possible chance of ever having one, receives twenty-five thousand dollars. Huron ought to be one of the most important towns on the great lakes, and if its people had more snap, and less of the dog-in-the-manger manner, it would have been long ago.

The Ironton (O.) *Register* contains the following:

After natural gas, what? asks a correspondent of the Pittsburg *Gazette*, and he answered the question himself, 'coal gas.' When the natural gas gives out, as some day it surely will, the splendid network of gas pipe may be utilized to conduct the gas from the coke ovens. Thus, making coke for the furnaces supply gas for the mills. Now this program suggests the proper course for a region that has no natural gas. Coke the coal and utilize the gas."

There is a curious dispute going on in Columbus as to who is Lieutenant Governor of the State at the present time. Governor Foraker claims that Senator Conrad is the second officer of Ohio by reason of his position as president of the Senate. Speaker Entrekin, however, says: "The only manner in which a vacancy can now be filled is by appointment by the Governor, as the Lieutenant Governor is a State officer elected by the people, and a vacancy occurring it must be filled in the regular way, which is appointment by the Governor. Then at the next election two Lieutenant Governors must be elected, one for the new term and one to fill the vacancy, as the old Lieutenant Governor has to preside over the organization of the new Senate."

Under the circumstances, the question is not a serious one, although interesting, and Senator Conrad if he is, not now, will likely be made Lieutenant Governor. But the situation might be a very serious one, and the law upon the subject ought to be made clear.

HENRY WARD BEECHER.

Henry Ward Beecher is dead. A strong man has passed away. A man whose heart was right, though his head sometimes went astray. Mr. Beecher was one of the few great Americans. Commonplaces were unknown to him. His was a giant intellect, that lifted him head and shoulders above the pigmy statesmen and sensational acrobats of his time. When he spoke, the world listened. Few men of the cloth have ever possessed such tremendous influence. Beecher was Plymouth church, and with his end is the end of Plymouth church. The shell will remain, but the spirit is gone. It will be cherished as the theatre of the man's life. He was always an American, and the services he rendered on English soil in the stirring times of war will establish his memory for all time to come. A man is dead, and the world is the loser.

Political Points.

It is rumored that Ohio's Governor, Foraker, is about to resign, and the Genius of History pauses, with pen poised, inked, and anxious to record the full name of an Ohio man that resigned an office.—*San Francisco Alta.*

The Pittsburg *Times*, Chris. Magee's paper, drops this significant remark: The Huntingdon *Journal* puts up the name of James G. Blaine for President in 1888. Bless you, why this formality! Is not Mr. Blaine's name the favorite all over Pennsylvania?

Gov. Lee said he thought the nomination of a Southern man for the second place on the ticket would have a happy effect, more especially as the south has been doing some heavy Democratic voting for 20 years for a Northern man for President and a Northern man for Vice-President. "If the National Democratic Convention should, for many reasons decide to give a southern man the second place upon the ticket," said Gov. Lee, "there are many men whose claims and qualifications are so much greater than mine that the matter does not disturb me in the least. The convention will decide what ticket will best win, and I am for that ticket."

Mr John W. Hyatt, the water purifier, who knows as much about the subject as anybody, says in the Newark *Press Register*: "As a demonstrable truth let me here state that the separable solids of the water supply of nearly every city in the world would furnish from fifteen to seventy-five tons of solid filth for each 12,000,000 gallons. The quality of the filth does not vary but as much as might be supposed."

ATTENTION

Republican Voters of Perry Towuship.

Attend the Caucus next Saturday night

The Republican voters of the city of Massillon and of Perry Township, will hold a caucus in the office of Justice W S. S. Rogers, Room 3, Bucher's Opera House, on Saturday evening, March 12, at 7 oclock, for the purpose of putting candidates in the field for the spring election. Successors to the following officers must be elected this spring:

CITY.

Solicitor, E. G. Willison, R.
Treasurer, J. W. Foltz, R.
Marshal, Adam Wendling, R.
Street Commissioner, Louis Limbach, D.
Council, 1st ward, George Snyder, R.
" 2d " Henry Huber, R.
" 3d " Henry Williams, R.
" 4th " George Rink, D.
Assessor, 1st " F. H. Minich, D.
" 2d " J. H. Martin, R.
" 3d " John Merriman, R.
" 4th " George Bullach, D.

TOWNSHIP.

Clerk, L. A. Koons, R.
Treasurer, M. Shafer, R.
Trustee, Louis Zellers, D.
Constables, Frank Shepley, D. and A. Wilhelm, D.
Assessor, Richville precinct, M. Triner, D.
" Massillon " J. Swihart, D.

NO NEW INFIRMARY IS NEEDED.

So says an Authority who has Personally Investigated.

There has been altogether too much said about a new Stark County Infirmary, for the simple and very sufficient reason that Stark county does not need one. That is the long and short of it, and the authority for this statement is very excellent, indeed.

In the late campaign there was much said of queer work on the part of the two Democratic county commissioners, and even now they threaten to put the question to the people. This they are not afraid to do on account of the popular belief, and one which is unfortunately too well grounded, that the people will vote for anything which calls for an expenditure of money.

One who knows, says that with the present arrangements, if the county keeps on growing rapidly, and the State does not extend any relief, an addition will perhaps be needed in four years at the earliest. At present the accomodations are ample. There are seventy-two patients in the new insane department, and there is plenty of room for more.

In the main building there are about two hundred persons, and more can be received.

The pressure by which it is hoped that a new edifice can be erected, is being exerted to a great extent by an architect, who is to get two and one-half per cent. for a set of plans he has drawn up, and the same amount for superintending the work. The matter is in such shape that this clever architect will get his per cent. whether the building is put up this summer, or twenty years hence.

The probability is that the State will soon relieve the county of many of the insane, and when it is done there will be more room than is needed. This agitation comes from people who have a personal interest at stake. Stark county itself has none. The county is heavily burdened with debt, and it is a suicidal policy to saddle it with an increase.

This is a plain statement of the facts, as has been said, by one who knows. Citizens generally ought to condemn the project.

A Letter From Florida.

ROCKLEDGE, FLA., Feb. 24, 1887.

EDITOR OF INDEPENDENT:— It will no doubt interest you to know that the Massillon orchestra stands at the head of all orchestras engaged in Florida. We have just received a large stock of music from the latest operas. I have made a contract with a New York publishing house to furnish me with the latest music as soon as it is published, which keeps us up with the times, as it would be impossible to hold our engagement without complying with the above, as we have guests here from all parts of the globe, who are well versed in music and the best of musical critics. Our work is very easy, we play one hour in the morning, one in the afternoon and one and a half in the evening, which gives us ample time for sport, of which we have plenty, such as hunting, fishing and yachting. We are catching fish that weigh from twenty to thirty five pounds, I being fortunate enough to land a bass of twenty-two pounds weight. We also took a short hunt a few days ago, on the Banana river, where we killed and brought home an alligator measuring seven feet and eight inches in length, and weighing one hundred and forty pounds. We have also caught several good sized sharks. Offers have already been made to us for music for the next season, by some of the finest winter resorts in the country, one of which is the Royal Victoria Hotel in Nassau, on the Bahama Islands. The Hotel Indian River, the one at which we are at present engaged, is one of the largest and finest hotels in Florida. It is situated on the Indian river, one hundred and eighty miles south of Jacksonville, in the finest orange grove in this State, the fruit of which is quoted the highest in all the eastern markets. The grove contains seventeen hundred trees, the novelty of which is ripe fruit and blossoms on the same tree, which produces such a fragrant odor only found in the balmy breeze of Florida. The thermometer at present ranges from eighty to eighty-five in the shade, but still we have that beautiful breeze. Excuse me for imposing upon so much of your time, but will endeavor to write you again before the close of the season. With regards from the boys, I am respectfully yours,

M. A. RICHEIMER,
Indian River Hotel,
Rockledge, Fla.

THE RELIEF COMMISSION.

How to Obtain the Money.

Another meeting of the Stark County Soldiers' Relief Commission was held in the office of the county commissioners at Canton on Friday evening and Saturday, February 25 and 26. Forty additional applications were received and acted upon. 105 applications in all, have been received. 86 of these have been favorably considered and assistance has been allowed in sums ranging from $2.50 to $5 per month. The auditor is now ready to pay the allowance for February and March.

The money can be obtained by presenting the notification received from the Secretary of the relief commission at the auditor's office and signing a receipt for the amount.

In order to save the expense of the trip to Canton, an arrangement has been made whereby the applicant may authorize some one else to obtain the money and to receipt therefor by giving a written order to that effect. The notification and the written order may be sent by mail to the auditor and he will return the amount by mail if requested so to do by the applicant. In all cases the notification from secretary of commission must accompany the order that the auditor may know that the applicant is the one entitled to the relief and to what amount. $1909.95 has been placed to the credit of the commission for the first half of the year.

E. A. JONES, Pres. Com.

The Chicago Educational Exposition.

The officers of the National Educational Association have thought it desirable to hold an Educational Exposition in connection with the next meeting of the association, at Chicago, July 7th to 16th, 1887.

The undersigned have been appointed a committee to arrange for and take charge of the Ohio exhibit.

We trust that the teachers of Ohio will do all in their power to make a full and satisfactory exhibit—one worthy of the the third State in the Union. We desire every school in the State to be represented by an exhibit illustrative of the manner of working as well as its results.

The main exhibit will consist of five departments, as follows:

1—General school work in all grades.
2—Kindergarten exhibit, with processes.
3—Industrial exhibits, with processes.
4—Art exhibits.
5—Miscellaneous.

The annex will contain:

1—School furniture, apparatus and supplies.
2—Exhibits of school books.
3—School architecture, including models, plans and elevations, and schemes for heating and ventilating.
4—Miscellaneous.

The committee asks that every person who receives this circular will at once interest himself in this matter and strive earnestly to make this exhibition instructive and complete, as well as creditable.

Care should be taken in the preparation of the work, that it should show the actual work of the school room with every pupil represented.

In these exhibits no premiums are offered or expected to be awarded, but each State is to show as fully and as well as possible the educational progress within her borders.

It is desired that the department of higher education comprised in our colleges and universities, should make a good showing.

That the committee may know how much space will be required, it is desired that all who will furnish material will notify the chairman as soon as possible.

For any further information apply to the undersigned committee on Ohio exhibit at National Educational Association

M. A. HARD, Gallipolis, O.
E. A. JONES, Massillon, O.
L. W. DAY, Cleveland, O.
E. B. COX, Xenia, O.
CHRISTIANA SULLIVAN, Cincinnati, O.

In the bright autumnal days the temptation to comfortable exposure yields its fruit in a most pernicious cough and irritation of the throat. Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup stands unrivaled as a remedy for this and lung diseases. Twenty-five cents a bottle.

Announcements.

Please announce George Zelley as a candidate for Street Commissioner, subject to the Republican primary election.

Please announce Adam Wendling as a candidate for Marshal, subject to the Republican primary election.

Do not fail to see the lovely line of Roxbury Brussells. Prices lower than ever before at the Bee Hive.

MUST GO BY APRIL 1st.

Bargains to close out Watkins' stock of

Dry Goods, Cloaks, Boots and Shoes.

THE ENTIRE STOCK, COMPRISING

THOUSANDS OF DOLLARS WORTH

Of desirable goods, must be sold regardless of cost to quit business.

The sale will commence Saturday, January 15th, and continue until everything is sold.

Attend this sale if you want to save money.

A. L. WATKINS & CO.,

No. 20 East Main St., Massillon, O.

PENCHANT PARAGRAPHS.

A CONDENSATION OF THE TOPICS OF THE TIMES.

Political Pointers and Personal Palavers. Labor, Love and Trades' Trials—Rail Rumblings—Foreign Fancies and Fires. Casualties and Crimes—News Notes.

Governor Foraker gave a brilliant reception on the night of March 3.

Collector Magone, of the port of New York has been recommissioned.

Margaret Mather denies her marriage, but the official record is against her.

Judge Samuel Treat has retired from the United States court bench of the Eastern district of Missouri, after thirty years of judicial service.

President Cleveland has been asked to appoint President Smith, of the Indiana senate, Judge Turpie's successor as district attorney.

President Cleveland will be fifty years old on the 18th inst.

John B. Sackett has been appointed postmaster at Buffalo.

When Dr. McGlynn gets well he will be required to go to Rome to answer for offending against the Church discipline. If he does not go, he will be condemned for contumacy.

Dr. McGlynn will not be condemned for advocating George's land theories, but will be required to go to Rome and answer for a breach of church discipline.

Secretary Manning will go to Europe for the benefit of his health.

Hon. Arthur McArthur, associate justice of the supreme court of the District of Columbia, has tendered his resignation.

Labor Notes.

Five hundred coke workers at Schoonmaker's works, on the Hickman branch of the B. & O., near Pittsburg, have struck.

The order of the Knight of Labor cigarmakers to withdraw from the International union will be recalled.

A large number of striking miners' families have been evicted from their rented houses by the employers at Tyler, near Dubois, Pa.

Five thousand cotton operatives of Cohoes, N. Y., have asked for an increase of wages, and they want an answer by March 10.

The journeymen house painters of Memphis are on a strike.

The crews of the freight trains on the Pittsburg division of the Baltimore & Ohio railroad are still on a strike.

Prestonville, Ky., Knights of Labor, nominated and elected a full municipal ticket Saturday. First of the kind in the state.

The stove molders of St. Louis have struck.

Casualties.

The dynamite works of Mrs. Mary A. Ditmar, at Bay Chester, Long Island Sound, blew up for the fifth time, smashing the building and killing Henry Atlinger, pieces of whose body were scattered in all direction.

The schooner Ellen Terry capsized off Milford, Conn., and the wife of Capt. Osborn was drowned.

A panic occurred on a New York elevated railroad, in which three men were killed and a number injured.

At Ithaca, Mich., Thompson's tub factory exploded, killing two men, fatally injuring one and wounding several others.

John Haggerty, a ten-year-old boy, playing on the Iron railroad at Lagrange, O., was struck by a train and killed.

Carr Bros.' shingle mill, near Alpena, Mich., blew up, killing Emory Carr, fatally scalding Waldo Carr, and seriously scalding Eugene Carr.

Railroad Reading.

Big Four railroad will have to pay $1,200 damages for the killing of George Weber near Batesville, Ind., last fall.

The western railroad properties of the Vanderbilt and Seligman New York and Boston interests, it is rumored, are about to be united, with St. Louis as the terminal point.

The Baltimore & Ohio railroad has finally made a way, via Staten Island, for entrance into New York, the secretary of war having decided to allow the Arthur Kill bridge to go on.

It is alleged now that the Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe railroad is in with the Baltimore & Ohio, and will get into New York via Staten Island.

The Adams Express company succeeds the Baltimore & Ohio on the Ohio & Mississippi railroad.

Cable Sparks.

The war party of General Boulanger is gradually gaining the ascendency in France.

Seventy miners are still entombed in the St. Etienne (France) colliery. There is no hope of rescue.

The czar has announced a rupture of the Imperial alliance by stating his freedom of action henceforth in European affairs.

The flour trade is exercised over a London project to establish in Rio Janeiro a $2,000,000 plant to make flour from grain from the Argentine Republic and Chili.

It is asserted that the Bulgarian rebels were put to death by the knout, not one being shot. Several victims of the terrible beating administered are still alive.

The successor of Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Hon. A. J. Balfour, as chief secretary for Ireland, causes apprehension among the Tories. Balfour, they say, is far too mild.

The Death Roll.

Very Rev. Beck, superior general of the Jesuit order, is dead at Rome.

Mother Angelia, a widely known Catholic woman, died at St. Mary's, South Bend, Ind. She established many hospitals during the war, and founded several female academies.

Charles J. Peterson, the well-known Philadelphia publisher, is dead.

Lieut. Col. R. N. Scott, long in charge of the publication of war records, is dead.

Jesse A. White, a prominent railroad man, died suddenly in Cincinnati Saturday morning.

The wife of Senator Beck died unexpectedly in Washington. Her funeral will take place during the week at Lexington, Ky., where several of her children are buried.

Nelson Dudley, veteran Kentucky turfman, is dead, aged eighty-seven years.

Business Troubles.

The George K. Oyler Manufacturing company, of St. Louis, has assigned. Assets, $8,000; liabilities, $70,000.

Oyler & Co., St. Louis, agricultural implement makers, have failed. Liabilities, $75,000.

Randall, Gile & Shallie's boot and shoe house, of Boston, have failed, with $80,000 liabilities.

The boot and shoe house of Randall, Giles & Shallie, Boston, has failed. Liabilities $80,000.

Political Pointers.

Gen. Cassius M. Clay is about to give up the fight for the nomination for governor of Kentucky.

The Prohibitionists of Kentucky have nominated Judge Fontaine T. Cox for governor.

Redistricting of Philadelphia by the Republicans will leave Congressman Randall out in the cold.

The Democrats of Rhode Island nominated a state ticket, headed by John W. Davies, of Pawtucket, for governor.

SULPHURIC ACID.

The Standard Oil Company Trying to Get Control of Its Manufacture.

NEW YORK, March 8.—The Times Titusville, Pa., special says that the Standard Oil company is trying to get control of the manfacture of sulphuric acid. All the sulphuric acid manufactured in this country is made by two extensive firms, the Marsh & Harwood company, of Cleveland, and Martin Kalbfleishes Sons, of Brooklyn. The Brooklyn house is bankrupt and the Marsh & Harwood company is also in a position which renders it easy of acquirement by the oil company.

The petroleum refineries of the United States are the largest consumers of sulphuric acid in the world, their estimated consumption of the article being nine million pounds per month. After having acquired control of the acid works of the country the Standard can raise the price, and not only "pinch" the independent refiners, but make profits enough in five months to pay for all the acid works in the country.

Southern Indian Prison.

INDIANAPOLIS, March 7.—The report of the committee on the Southern prison has been submitted to the house. It sustains the charges of bad financial management and cruelty to convicts. The shortage in funds is estimated at $75,000. Warden Howard is severely censured. The report expresses the opinion that at least one convict was killed in punishment and his body burned in the furnace, and two others are regarded as suspicious deaths. It is recommended that all the prison officials be removed.

Grass & Graf are manufacturing a fine five cent cigar they call the G. A. R., which bids fair to outstrip in favor, every cigar in the market.

Call at The Rialto for choice smooth and roasted almonds, also mixed and fruit candies.

But a few days more for the great closing sale of dry goods at A. L. Watkins & Co. 20, E. Main Street. Those wishing bargains should call at once. Everything must be closed out.

Call at The Rialto for a bottle of Hair Restorer. 50c. per bottle.

For an unlimited time first-class cabinet photographs can be had at L. L. Shertzer's for $2 and $3 per dozen.

Now is the time to purchase anything in the dry goods line far below cost at the closing sale of A. L. Watkins & Co.

Call at The Rialto for a bottle of Furniture Polish. 50c. and $1 per bottle.

Don't fail to secure some of the great bargains in the closing sale of A. L. Watkins & Co. Their immense stock must be closed out for what it brings and the room vacated immediately.

Call at The Rialto for fine Strawberry, Lemon, Vanilla and Pistache Creams, only 60 cents per pound.

$10,000 worth of Carpets are now open for inspection at the Massillon Bee Hive. More than 15,000 yards of the newest patterns, including all grades up to the finest Moquetts have just been added. Do not think of buying until you have examined this mammoth stock.

NEWSPAPERARCHIVE®
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LOCAL HAPPENINGS.

Discovered this Week by Independent Investigators.

The Republican caucus will be held on Saturday night.

A praise service at the Presbyterian church on Sunday evening, March 13.

The residence of Dr. H. B. Garrigues has been connected with the telephone exchange.

Canton is going to have a building association, an institution very much needed in Massillon just now.

The Rev. Howard MacQueary, of Canton, and the Rev. E. L. Kemp will exchange pulpits on Sunday next.

The question of extending the C. L. & W. from Bridgeport to Wheeling Island is being agitated.—*Freeport Press.*

Massillon capitalists are leasing land in Holmes county with the intention of hunting for coal.—*Doylestown Journal.*

The Presbyterian church choir is preparing some fine music for the praise service on Sunday evening. Go and hear it.

Arrangements are now being made to put in incandescent electric lights, and in time an independent circuit will be established.

Water was cut off of Erie street on Wednesday to repair an old main, seriously inconveniencing a good many business houses.

Martin Shafer has been appointed trustee of the estate of John Maddern. His bond has been placed at twenty thousand dollars.

Thanks to the discrimination of the postoffice clerks, the dozens of books, pamphlets and newspapers addressed to the Massillon board of trade, which does not exist, are placed in the INDEPENDENT's box.

Dr. T. Clarke Miller, of this city, delivered an address on Wednesday afternoon in Cleveland upon the occasion of the dedication of a new building belonging to the medical department of the Western Reserve University.

News was received Tuesday from Wheeling of the death of Mrs. Louise Fallore at the age of eighty-seven years. Mrs. Fallore was the mother of Mrs. Thomas Dillon, of this city, who has gone to Wheeling to attend the funeral.

It will be news to many to learn that the coal used by Russell & Co. is small in quantity compared to that used by even the smallest iron or glass manufacturing establishments. Over half the fuel used under the boilers is refuse material, which, if not burned, would have to be disposed of in some other way.

Owners of shade trees should think to keep them trimmed and in good condition. Complaint has recently been heard of the shape in which a number of trees are kept on North Prospect and other streets. The branches are so low in many cases as to be very annoying to tall people. In some cities this matter is regulated by ordinance.

It was a complete surprise to all to learn on Monday, that Bernard Shepley had died at 9 o'clock. Scarcely any one knew that he had been sick, and, in fact, he had been ill only a few days, and was supposed to be much better. Heart and lung trouble caused his death, which came at the age of thirty-four years. The funeral will take place Friday morning, at 9 o'clock, from St. Joseph's church.

On Monday last Elizabeth Sutton who resides near the city, caused Reuben Humberger, a farmer living living about six miles from Akron, to be arrested, charging him with the parentage of her unborn child. The intimacy, it is alleged, came about during the absence of Mrs. Humberger, while the Sutton girl was a domestic on the family. The case did not come to trial, Humberger having settled it by the payment of $200.

At a meeting of the Board of Health held last Thursday evening, the following business was transacted: Resolutions were passed ordering property owners between Main and Charles streets to remove their privies within thirty days and connect with the Main street sewer; instructing the health officer to draft an ordinance and submit it to the board, regulating the connecting of houses with sewer mains; declaring the Walhonding rink a nuisance, and ordering the owners and occupants to abate the same. There was a discussion concerning a slaughter house which a firm proposes to erect on property draining into the creek which leads from Sippo lake to the city reservoir.

The Board of Health, at its last meeting discussed the probable effect upon the city water supply of a slaughter house, located on land draining into a creek which empties into the reservoir, now in the course of erection by George List. The prevailing idea was that bad results would follow that would be necessary to correct. Mr. List was called upon early in the week to explain his arrangements. He opened his conversation by saying that if the board would trace up city supply creeks they would find offensive matter in them, much worse than they could expect from a slaughter house. He gave vividness to this statement by mentioning two dead dogs. Says he: "The house is almost finished, and is on rather high ground, about two hundred feet from the creek. I have arranged so that all the bones will be boilgd every day and will be fed to pigs. When they have cleaned them they will be carried off. The blood will be carried in troughs to the pigs which will drink it all. The offal will be carefully cared for, and will be hauled away once a week. The only thing liable to enter the creek is the water used for scrubbing and that will have to find its way through a distance of two hundred feet before it arrives there. Every precaution will be taken to properly dispose of everything." Mr. List expects to take members of the board up to inspect the premises when the carpenters are done.

PERSONALITIES.

The Matters that Agitate the Society World.

Mr. Edwin Bayliss is in Hurley, Wis.

Mrs. S. P. Barnes is visiting her parents in Sharpsburg, Pa.

Mr. Chas. D. McGuffey, of Chattanooga, Tenn., is in the city.

Mr. John Bratin and family have moved from Creston to Massillon.

Miss Evelyn McCue very pleasantly entertained quite a party of young folks on Monday night.

Mr. George Shepley, of Fort Wayne, Ind., reached this city on Wednesday, to attend the funeral of his brother.

Mr. C. L. Peacock will give a reception in the Armory, in Canton, on April 15, to all his pupils and their friends. Some fifty invitations will be extended in Massillon.

Married at the home of the bride, by Rev. N. P. Bailey, on Tuesday evening, March 8, 1887, Mr. Cyrus Oscar Young and Miss Mary Amelia Christman, only daughter of Jacob Christman, Esq.

A wedding of interest to Massillon people took place in Minneapolis on Tuesday, March 1, at St. Mark's church, the Rev. Thomas B. Wells officiating, and the marriage being that of Mr. V. S. Russell, of this city, to Miss Emily Johnson, of Bingley, Yorkshire, England.

The many friends of Mr. Edward A. Peacock greatly regret the break in their ranks, caused by his departure for Richmond, Ind., which will be his future home, he having accepted a responsible position with Messrs. Gaar, Scott & Company, manufacturers of engines and threshers. He left on Wednesday morning, followed by the best wishes of everybody for all possible good fortune.

Mr. H. J. Crowley, an expert electrician who has spent considerable time in this city in the employ of the Schuyler Electric Light Company, has been permanently engaged by the Massillon Electric Light Company, and will devote his whole time and attention in the future to making the plant as nearly perfect as possible. Mr. Crowley is quite an acquisition, as he has no superior in his profession.

Curious interest attaches to this description of the social season in New York which appeared in the *Times*: It has been a curious and mixed season, marked, as said above, by a beginning and ending of unusual brilliancy, a middle period of comparative stagnation, several sudden deaths with their accompanying shock, superb winter weather for a month, and detestable weather of no kind at all for the rest of the time. Tobogganing has been the sport *par excellence*, the smoldering rivalries of certain leading sets have at last burst forth in flame, the lines have been more closely drawn in some quarters and relaxed in others, and the nebulous social mass has thrown off, as has long been anticipated, several nuclei which will now whirl as independent worlds. There have been a larger number of scandals than usual, the tongue of gossip has been uninterruptedly busy, but amid all the changes and chances of the season its new pleasures and its new pursuits, one old amusement, which began in the Garden of Eden, flourished in Troy, inspired the pictures of the Renaissance, and filled the time of our grandparents has been industriously pursued, and men and maidens in ballrooms and in parlors, on the avenue and the toboggan slide, have flirted day in an out the winter through.

Sanitary Convention.

Arrangements are about completed, by the State Board of Health in conjunction with a committee of citizens of Warren, to hold a Sanitary Convention at Warren, Ohio, on Wednesday and Thursday, March 30 and 31, 1887. Topics of great interest to the people will be presented by men who have given thoughtful and practical attention to sanitary questions. The object of this convention is to bring together citizens of the State, especially the Eastern part, for the presentation of facts, the comparison of views and the discussion of matters pertaining to the conservation of the public health. The people are cordially invited to attend and participate in the work of the convention.

Cheap Excursions to the South.

Excursion tickets to all points in Florida at greatly rates will be sold by the Pennsylvania lines west of Pittsburg for five low rate excursions on Tuesdays, March 1st, 8th, 15th, 22d and 29th. Tickets will permit stop-over on the going trip at any point south of the Ohio river within ten days, and will be good for return passage until thirty days from date of sale. The Pennsylvania lines make direct connection at Cincinnati and Louisville with trains carrying through palace cars and day coaches to all Southern points, and offer you choice of the greatest variety of routes. These low rate excursions present unequalled opportunity for inspecting the Southern States and enjoying a sojourn in the Floridian climate. For full particulars address the nearest agent of the Pennsylvania Company, Pittsburgh, Cincinnati & St. Louis Railway Company, and Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburg Railroad Company.

SPIRITUALISM

From a Local Standpoint.

Something About the Number of Spiritualists in Massillon—Where they are Found—Mediums in Private Life—What the Spiritualists Believe.

Among the curious habitues of the INDEPENDENT office there is one friend who is so modest that he will not allow himself ever to be described, and who is never so happy as when hidden behind the friendly pages of some rural blanket sheet. There is nothing at all remarkable about this gentleman, that is to those who know him, and yet he belongs to that mysterious class of people whom we call "spiritualistic mediums." Now he is not a mercenary fraud by any means, and probably never made one cent out of his odd talent, and he is therefore not open to attack on that score. He is not the man to talk upon the matter unless approached, and on his numerous visits to the office never broached the subject until after the occurrence of a little incident which must be related.

He came as usual one time, not very long ago, when the writer was the only occupant of the den. The room by the way is in a retired location in the quiet corner of the building. Upon this occasion he wished to write a note, no matter about what, to be printed in the paper. He was given a pencil and other materials, and was left alone for a half hour or more. Upon returning he was gone and on the desk lay a piece of paper covered with curious hieroglyphics, which almost anybody would have thrown away. But knowing who and what he was, and having read somewhat concerning spiritualistic communications, the paper was examined and finally held up to a little hand mirror. There was an immediate revelation. A nervous, but familiar handwriting was developed, which certainly purported to be that of a spirit friend. If it was an imitation it was a marvelous one, and doubly so since only by the reflection of the lines was the chirography brought out. The contents of the paper need not be disclosed. But the effect was to establish a new sort of confidence with the medium and frequent talks on the matter ensued.

The clairvoyant is of a retiring, sensitive temperament, abhorring ridicule, and has heretofore refused to talk for publication. It is his religion, he says, and he cannot bear to have light made of it. But finally he has been prevailed upon to speak for the INDEPENDENT, and his statements will certainly be read with interest.

"Spiritualism," said he, "is gaining converts by the tens of thousands. People, no matter how skeptical, will acknowledge that. The time was when a spiritualist was a curiosity if nothing else, now they are to be found every where. Even here in little Massillon there are not less than five hundred of us. You hardly believe this, I know, yet it is so. Perhaps forty of them are out and out professing believers, like myself. I could point out one hundred hypocrites who are in the churches, and there are three hundred and sixty of them who are classed as skeptics, free thinkers and infidels. They have not the moral courage to own up to their convictions, but they are spiritualists just the same. People go to some city, are curious to attend a seance, and go. They cannot doubt the evidence, and they return home believers. You see we are considered a nervous, cranky set, and people are in no hurry to be classed with us.

"Why, there are four mediums in Massillon, and I do not suppose that I know them nearly all.

"When I talk of these matters I do not tell you what I think, I tell you what I know. That is what spiritualism is. It is a knowledge that those who have gone before can, under proper conditions come back and communicate with us. We must carry this clumsy body with us, and are subject to all its whims and weaknesses. In the spirit world the mind takes one where it wills, and the glorious sense of freedom is the only real change. The natural powers undergo no sudden transition. The soul enters the spirit world just as it was while it occupied the body. After countless centuries a great change is effected, and it is our belief that ultimate perfection is attained."

In a dozen talks upon this subject the same informant told of hundreds of remarkable evidences but to repeat them would be useless. Similar manifestations are frequently described, but they lose force if names cannot be mentioned. As this particular medium's communications have been pretty much all with Stark county people, it would not do to say very much of them. But he has promised, whenever he receives anything which will be of general interest, and which can be published without giving offense, to furnish it.

Water Notice.

The Massillon Water Company has made public the following:

To Consumers of Water:

We are now prepared to receive applications and furnish rates for the introduction of water. To all our consummers we would say that we will, on or about April 1, turn off water from the old system, making it necessary for those desiring connection to make application as soon as possible at the office of the company.

THE MASSILLON WATER CO.

ANTE-CAUCUS CONSIDERATIONS.

Men Who are Prominently Mentioned in Connection With Many Municipal Trusts.

And now has come the season when the spring candidate who will not, no, not under any consideration, permit the use of his name, is circulating, secretly craving, yet openly scorning, that political immortality which a position in the municipal halls confers. This is the orthodox way of introducing local political gossip, but if any one will survey the field in Massillon he will find a dearth of material, except in a very few cases. J. W. Foltz, the clever and accommodating city treasurer, will probably run again. It is hard to determine what is to be done about a solicitor. The salary is too low, the lawyers claim, but outside of the salary the office is desirable for many reasons. There is no avowed candidate. R. W. McCaughey on one ticket, and R. A. Finn and D. F. Reinoehl on the other one are mentioned. Mr. Willison is out of the race. Louis Limbach, with his usual effective argument, proclaims himself anxious to be street commissioner again, if Barkis is willin', and George Zeilley, the one man hereabouts who knows how to build roads, is the Republican who is going to paralyze Louis. Marshal Wendling, a respected, able and efficient officer, will run again on the Republican ticket. Fred Paul, Constable Wilhelm and Tom Myers are each ready to be sacrificed on the other side. John Garrett vows solemnly that he will not be a first ward councilman. Peter Sailer is spoken of, and so is George Snyder. The latter does not want it. Everybody wants to see Henry Huber returned from the second ward. It depends only on himself. Abel James is also mentioned. Godfrey Mausz and Josiah Clutz are two Democrats, either of whom is liable to be voted for in the third ward. Henry Williams is the man of the opposite party. Andrew Boerner leads in the fourth, that Gibraltar of Democracy.

On the township ticket Louis Koons' name will again appear. Mike Bar, Democrat, wants to be clerk, too. M. Shafer will be treasurer again. Louis Zellers' one year term expires in the spring, and his party will make him trustee again. R. H. Folger and Mayor Frantz will compete for the justice's office, with the chances largely in favor of Mr. Folger. This is all street talk, and the caucus may develop some surprises.

MASSILLON AMUSEMENTS.

Prof. F. H. Bailey will give his interesting and entertaining lecture on the "Heavens and the Earth," in High School hall, on Wednesday afternoon and evening, March 16th. These entertainments have been received every where with great favor, and Prof. Bailey has the endorsement of the best astronomers and geographers of this country. Those who have no especial knowledge of astronomy can understand his lecture.

The lectures are illustrated by means of his wonderful cosmosphere—the largest portable globe in the world, as transparent as glass and brilliantly illuminated. This globe is Prof. Bailey's own invention and is the only one yet constructed.

These entertainments are given under the auspices of the Union School, and one-half of the gross receipts will be used for the school library.

The afternoon entertainment will be especially for children, and will commence at 3 o'clock. Admission 10 cents.

Evening entertainment will begin at 8 o'clock. Admission 25 cents.

Don't fail to see the largest globe in America at High School hall, Wednesday evening, March 16.

Bailey's globe is eighteen feet ten inches in circumference.

The public rhetorical exercises of the Massillon High School will be held in High School hall on Friday evening of this week, March 11, commencing at 7:30 o'clock. The public are cordially invited. The exercises will consist of declamations, compositions, recitations, discussions, and music, which will be furnished by the Harmonia orchestra.

Miss Lizzie B. Ustick, of Wooster University will recite at the Presbyterian chapel, Thursday evening, March 31.

The Walter S. Baldwin Company is now filling a week's engagement in Massillon, and is nightly literally packing the Opera House, as it did about one month ago. The same general excellence marks the production of this combination, that characterized it upon its last visit, and when next it comes to Massillon it will be greeted with as much enthusiasm as now. Though every entertainment has been pleasing, none have been more so than the one on Wednesday night, when "Esmeralda" was presented, Miss Pearl Melville assuming the role of Nora Desmond. Miss Melville is a polished actress, and her rendition was thoroughly appreciated. Friday night "A Wife's Peril," will be put upon the stage. It will be followed by "Fanchon" on Saturday afternoon, and "Two Orphans" on Saturday evening.

An entertainment which will be very pleasing to young and old is promised for next Monday and Tuesday night. Prof. Morris' pony and dog show has been well received in all the cities about here, and will have big houses in Massillon. There will be a matinee on Tuesday after school.

"The only Leon, and the great Frank Cushman," were enough to make Haverly's minstrels famous. But they parted company some time ago, and Leon & Cushman are winning fame and fortune in the greatest comedy hit in years, entitled "On the Stage." It is replete with lively music and funny situations. The play gives the audience a peep behind the scenes and in the dressings. Shows how thunder, lightning, snow scenes, ocean storm scenes and other mechanical effects are produced. The two stars and a good company will appear in Massillon on March 23d.

The rehearsals for the magnificent concert promised by the Male Chorus are progressing very satisfactorily.

Excursions from many points will bring people out of town to hear Rhea and Gilmore's band.

There was a large, fashionable and highly delighted audience at the Grand Opera House last night, and it is safe to say that with all her success in Toronto, Rhea never achieved a more brilliant one than she did in "The Widow." As Louise, *La Comtesse de Poiters*, the widow, M'lle. Rhea appeared the very ideal of the part, looking, acting, and dressing it to perfection. It appears to be, of all the characters in which Rhea has ever appeared here, the one best calculated to bring out that charming *finesse* and consummate skill which invariably mark her acting. The play was admirably cast. Altogether "The Widow" was a brilliant success. The dresses of the ladies, and those of M'lle Rhea in particular, were decidedly the finest ever seen on the Toronto stage. Rhea's last act costume, the famous Queen of Holland dress, might very appropriately be called a dream of beauty.—*Toronto Globe.*

Many of the experienced critics of Massillon found fault with Miss Verena, who sang the leading part in the Black Hussar, in this city for the first time. But of this same lady who dissatisfied a Stark county audience, the New York *World*, a provincial paper of small circulation says: It was an enthusiastic audience that filled the Star Theatre last night to listen to "Lorraine" as presented by the McCaull Opera Company. Last evening Miss Gertrude Griswold did not appear as Madeleine, and Miss Alida Verena took her part. Miss Verena is a new light in operatic circles and her first appearnce in her role as Madeleine was a success. She is a young woman of rather slight build and has a sweet voice of good quality and wide range. Miss Verena is of a good Baltimore family and has been studying under Marchesi for the past eight years in Paris. She was well received last night and her first song, "Gentle Time of Spring," brought forth two recalls.

Home Testimony.

Gilmore's Aromatic Wine has been produced at Pavilion, Genesee County, N. Y., for fifteen years past. Batavia is the largest town in the County, and the demand there has steadily increased every year. It was first endorsed by the Genesee Co. Medical Society, and a number of leading physicians used it in their practice. A large demand at once sprung up for it and the druggists were compelled to keep it in stock.

The sales in Batavia are now sixteen hundred bottles a year at retail, and the goods are ordered by the gross. No other remedy has half that sale in the town. It takes a medicine of first-class merit to achieve such a reputation at home.

COLEMAN,

THE RELIABLE JEWELER,

HAS AN IMMENSE STOCK OF

OPTICAL GOODS,

Spectacles and Eye-Glasses in Gold, Silver, Steel, Rubber Shell and Zylonite Frames.

WE CAN SUIT YOU.

Prices Lower than the Lowest.

Diamonds, Watches, Silverware, Jewelry, clocks, Gold Pens Musical Instruments, Et

COLEMAN'S, 5 Erie Street.

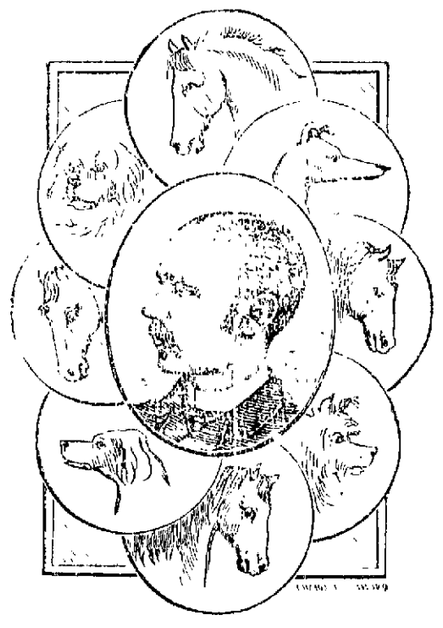
OPERA HOUSE!

Monday & Tuesday Evening, March 14 & 15.

Matinee Tuesday at 4 o'clock, after school.

Prof. Morris' Equine and Canine PARADOX.

Grand Street Parade Monday at 12 o'clock.



The most remarkable exhibition of equine and canine intelligence.

Prices 15, 25 and 35 Cents,

Children under 12, 15 cents.

☞ Parents bring the little ones and gladden their hearts.

SECRET SOCIETIES.

Items of Interest to the Members of the Various Fraternal and Benevolent Societies.

Five candidates were initiated into Sippo Lodge, I. O. O. F., last Monday evening. The "Team" will work in the first degree next week.

There has been a slip between Hart Post and the owner of the old Odd Fellows hall, and it is possible that the expected lease will not be made.

The new officers of the Massillon Rod and Gun Club are: President, Jas. H. Hunt; vice president, David Reed; secretary and treasurer, Frank A. Brown; captain, Josiah Clutz.

DYSPEPSIA

Causes its victims to be miserable, hopeless, confused, and depressed in mind, very irritable, languid, and drowsy. It is a disease which does not get well of itself. It requires careful, persistent attention, and a remedy to throw off the causes and tone up the digestive organs till they perform their duties willingly. Hood's Sarsaparilla has proven just the required remedy in hundreds of cases.

"I have taken Hood's Sarsaparilla for dyspepsia, from which I have suffered two years. I tried many other medicines, but none proved so satisfactory as Hood's Sarsaparilla." THOMAS COOK, Brush Electric Light Co., New York City.

Sick Headache

"For the past two years I have been afflicted with severe headaches and dyspepsia. I was induced to try Hood's Sarsaparilla, and have found great relief. I cheerfully recommend it to all." MRS. E. F. ANSARELL, New Haven, Conn.

Mrs. Mary C. Smith, Cambridgeport, Mass., was a sufferer from dyspepsia and sick headache. She took Hood's Sarsaparilla and found it the best remedy she ever used.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Sold by all druggists. $1; six for $5. Made only by C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

100 Doses One Dollar.

J. V. R. SKINNER,

Wall Paper!

New Spring Styles.

We have a special line of

Elegant Bronze Paaper,

For 25c per Roll.

These are not old patterns, but fresh NEW GOODS. Call and see them.

Dado Shades, best quality of oil cloth mounted on a

Hartshorn Spring Rollers

60 Cents.

J. V. R. SKINNER.

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In the Lane.

And art thou then, my heart, too old,
Ever to leap with love again,
To feel the strong blood-torrent rolled
Through heaving breast and reeming brain?
Is it no more, my heart, for thee
Life's one unquestioned ecstasy?

Are faded quite those dim, far days
When music mothered every sound,
When up and down youth's happy ways
Fared glories on eternal ground?
Has chill of years killed every joy
That blossomed for the wandering boy?

These are the trees once known so well
We felt to them all but beckoned;
Their very shadow we could tell
From others by the forest thrown.
The same glad songs from bush and bough—
As once we heard, we hear them now.

And these sweet flowers beneath my feet,
Their young eyes greet us as of yore.
The hope, there? Still they think to meet
Her glance that shall not answer more;
To us alone it cannot be
They're looking up so tenderly.

This is the same gray path we took
Behind the slowly going day;
As they do now, the light leaves shook
When evening breezes blew this way:
And there's the glow upon the dome,
And here the cows are coming home.

Ah, no, good heart, thou still canst stir.
Still lives the love first bid thee leap:
Still are we at the side of her
They laid away 'neath yonder steep,
Though clods be on her and a stone,
In the dear old lane we're not alone.

—John Vance Cheney, in The Century.

The Ant and the Fly.

THE Ant and the Fly fell into a controversy once upon a time. The Fly was bragging over his connections and high social position. He claimed to be related to the aristocratic Butterfly family, while no less a personage than Col. Horsefly, of Kentucky, sah, was near kin to him. In short, he was a high flyer himself, and buzzed only in the first circles.

"There is never a banquet," said the boastful fly, "that I don't get the first taste of the viands. At church I can sit up in the gallery if I choose, and from that lofty altitude select at my leisure the most inviting bald head in the congregation on which to alight. I am admitted at court, and if I want the king's ear I can have it, also his nose. Clergymen all like me, for I am better than a choir quarrel to keep the people awake. And to think, too, that I can enjoy all these things without being compelled to work for a living."

"Oh, you're too fly, altogether," said the Ant, contemptuously. "I wouldn't care to go where I wasn't invited. It is too much the way they do in Washington on social occasions, and it renders one liable to be kicked out. What enjoyment can there be in church, where, if you keep to avoid the pitfalls of the wicked you are liable at an unguarded moment to step right into a spider's web?

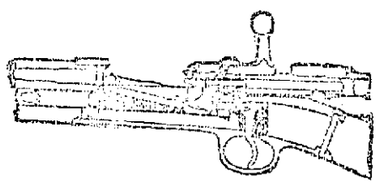
"Of course you don't work any, Mr. Fly. You are a sort of walking delegate. You never do a speck of work except speeking things, while I not only labor constantly but keep a sort of intelligence office where sluggards can come, consider my ways and be wise. You prefer to be idle and hang around free-lunch tables, but you will regret it some day."
—*Texas Siftings.*

THE NEW GERMAN RIFLE.

Bismarck's Dependence in Reducing the Population of Europe.

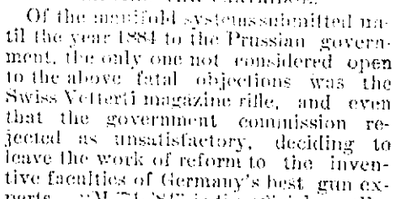
Not since the short and brisk campaign of 1866, when the Prussians, thanks in great part to Reyse's newly-invented Zuendnadel-gewehr, were enabled within six weeks' time to march almost to the gates of Vienna, has the introduction of a new weapon of war created as great a stir as that of the magazine gun, with which the entire German army is now armed. The mechanism of this weapon is the outcome of months of study on the part of a joint commission from the Prussian Rifle School and the gun factory at Spandau, and it can be said to unite all the advantages of former inventions of this kind without laboring under any of their disadvantages.

The great drawbacks of former magazine guns can be summed up as follows: Being of too complicated a mechanism, their workings were difficult to learn and their lasting qualities far below those of the needlegun. Dust and rust could at the most important moment render them entirely useless, and call for an entire overhauling of the parts; this required considerable time and trouble. Lastly, the cartridges were necessarily short in length, which decreased the rapidity of the discharge, and consequently the trueness of aim.



LIFTING THE CARTRIDGE.

Of the manifold systems submitted until the year 1884 to the Prussian government, the only one not considered open to the above fatal objections was the Swiss Vetterli magazine rifle, and even that the government commission rejected as unsatisfactory, deciding to leave the work of reform to the inventive faculties of Germany's best gun experts. "M 71-84" is the official appellation of the new weapon which, translated, or rather written in full, would signify, "Mauser, gun invented in 1871, changed into magazine gun 1884." The first improvement to be noted is the fact that empty cartridges, after firing, are expelled by a spring instead of being jerked out by a movement of the hand. Another improvement is the easy use of the trigger, and an almost entire absence of recoil. The magazine, consisting of a barrel running parallel with the bore, contains eight cartridges which are pushed backwards by means of a spiral spring. As they enter the lower chamber of the lock a so-called "spoon" lifts them into the firing-chamber, whence, above stated, the shells are subsequently expelled by a special contrivance.



A SECTIONAL VIEW.

One accompanying drawing, copied from the official book of instruction, shows the spoon in the act of lifting a cartridge into the bore. The discharge of the ten cartridges of the new gun (eight being in the magazine, one in the lower chamber and one in the bore) takes from twenty to thirty seconds and the reloading in one measure.

The introduction of this death-dealing instrument into the German army has naturally given a great impetus to the improvement of weapons of war all over the European continent, and from last accounts we hear that France, Russia, Austria, and England have begun the manufacture of repeaters on a large scale. What systems the first three nations have adopted are as yet unknown, but England has decided in favor of the Lee-Remington rifle, manufactured by the immense Remington factory at Ilion, N. Y. A sectional drawing of this gun accompanies the present article and explains the mechanism better than words ever can. The great point in favor of the Lee-Remington is its rapidity in firing, and the fact that its magazine is located very near the trigger of the gun, the result being that its equipoise is in no wise affected after the discharge of several shots. The American war department, in 1882, ordered a test of home-made magazine guns, and the palm was given to the Lee-Remington, but here the matter has ever since rested.

Cardinal Jacobini.

Cardinal Ludovici Jacobini, who died at Rome, recently was born in Albano, Italy, on May 6, 1832. When he was 30 years old Pius IX. made him one of the *Prelati Domestici* and one of the Referendaries of the Signatura. Shortly after he became Secretary of that section of the Congregation for the Propagation of the Faith which has special supervision of the affairs of the Oriental churches. Later he was made one of the Consultors of the Propaganda, and in that capacity he examined and reported upon the decrees and ordinances of provincial synods. He was put in 1867 on the Committee of Arrangements which prepared the programme for the Council which made Pius IX. infallible.

CARDINAL JACOBINI.

In 1871 he succeeded Falcinelli-Antoniacci as Nuncio at Vienna, and, to do honor to his new dignity, was created Archbishop of Thessalonica *in partibus infidelium*. He was made Cardinal on Sept. 19, 1879, but confirmed at the Viennese court with the title of Pro-Nuncio, as there were negotiations to be completed with Russia and Germany and ecclesiastical arrangements for Bosnia and Herzegovina to be regulated. He was recalled to Rome in October, 1880, by Pope Leo, and succeeded Cardinal Nina as Papal Secretary of State.

A Colored Editor.

One of the pluckiest and most persevering young editors of the African race is Mr. Thos. Fortune, editor and proprietor of the *Freeman*, of New York. From a literary standpoint he publishes an excellent journal. He was born in Marianna, Jackson County, Fla., Oct. 3, 1856. His father, Mr. E. Fortune, was active in reconstruction politics and through his influence young Fortune was made a page in the Florida Senate, which position he held for four years. Owing to the Ku Klux disturbances of the time, young Fortune's father left West Florida and settled at Jacksonville in 1868 and Thomas was placed in the office of the *Daily Union* as devil, where he soon mastered the rudiments of type setting. On a change of management of the *Union* young Fortune attended for two years the Stanton Institute, a public school. He then entered the post-office as office boy and soon rose to the position of letter-stamper and paper clerk. He resigned the position and returned to the "case" soon afterwards.

T. THOS. FORTUNE.

Two Extremes of City Life.

Is city life favorable to women? In one respect, yes; in others, most certainly no. I had the curiosity to ask the head of one of New York's great dry-goods firms the other day if he could give me any idea of the yearly aggregates of the bills of his heaviest customers. Twenty-five thousand dollars, he told me, one woman had spent with him within a twelvemonth, and several others had grown poorer to the tune of $20,000 or $15,000. Thirty thousand dollars is not unheard of as the price of the dress and toilet equipments of an extravagant city's extravagant dames. At the other end of the social scale the unwomanly employments of the very poor are before the eyes daily. I see women raking in the ash-barrels for bits of coal, bags of fuel slung upon their backs; women balancing heavy planks and broken wood on their heads, pilfered from houses in process of erection; women bent in anxiety over the offal buckets for stray morsels to eat, and women on the shanty farms in summer, doing as heavy out-of-door drudgery as under any phase of the old world civilization on which we suppose we have improved.—*New York Mail.*

We Warrant They Weren't Amused.

Two ladies had an amusing experience in making a call at a house on Linwood avenue the other day. The maid asked them to wait until she ascertained whether the persons inquired for were in. Presently she tripped down stairs and announced that the ladies were not at home. One of the callers, finding that she had forgotten her cards, said to her friend:

"Let me write my name on your card."

"Oh, it isn't at all necessary, Miss ——," put in the maid, cheerfully; "I told them who it was!"—*Buffalo Commercial.*

Better Let Her Move It.

Mothers shouldn't be too exacting towards their unmarried daughters. When a girl is 28 years old and wants to move the piano into another corner of the room it is very exasperating to answer her: "When you have a house of your own you can do as you please." It makes her too willing to take up with any kind of a match.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

HOW THEY ARE MANUFACTURED.

Pale Faces and Poor Pay—Artificial Flowers at Funerals—Some Sharp Contrasts.

There are all sorts of artificial things in these days, but the most interesting—if one except that dear, delightful creature, woman—are artificial flowers. In the Fatherland, along the Rhine and among the Saxon hills, are scores of little villages whose only industry is that of flowermaking. Papa makes the stems, mamma makes the leaves, plump little Lischen makes the stamens, and grandpapa, with glasses on his nose, puts all the parts together, and the result is one of those deliciously impossible roses or violets that the good dames everywhere wear. This is the way one does it in Neustadt, but in Berlin—that annually exports to England, France, and America over $1,000,000 worth of fictitious flowers—the business is much more complex. There are huge manufactories, each one of which has its specialty. One makes nothing but leaves, another turns out stems by the ton, and the third perhaps reserves all its energy for making pollen.

In this country the art of making artificial flowers consists chiefly in putting together these fragments of imported industry. In fact the business here goes on crutches all the time and doesn't manage to go very much then. There is little money invested in it and but few people employed. New York has seventy manufactories, while Chicago, that doesn't care much for pottering over little things, has only two, and both of these are modest in the extreme. A woman is at the head of one and her attention is given to millinery flowers. The German who manages the other deals chiefly in gorgeously ridiculous flowers used for decorating theaters and Sunday-schools and for giving the dear departed a cheap but graceful send-off. In fact, it is said, that at many fashionable and recherche funerals two-thirds of the flowers are artificial.

Flowers are reckoned in these two classes. Those that are destined to adorn lovely women are called "fantasy flowers." There is no attempt to imitate nature, the only object being to make a pretty combination of colors and form. A great deal of work is expended on these, and if one feels inclined he can buy his wife a cloth rose and pay $10 for it.

These flowers are mostly made of cotton cloth, although now and then silk, satin, velvet, and other more expensive cloths are used. If, for instance, an industrious little girl sets out to make a pansy, she takes a bit of white cotton cloth and cuts out as many leaves as she decides that a well regulated pansy should have. The stamens and daintiest parts of the flower she borrows, as a usual thing, from her sister over sea. After the leaves are cut out they are dipped in wax until they are not quite as stiff as a Boston girl and not quite as soft as a Kentucky belle. After this happy medium has been attained the industrious young woman sews the pieces together and gives the last touch of color with a soft brush. The young woman may get up at daybreak and work until the front doors of the saloons are closed and yet not make enough to warrant her in eating three meals a day. Pansies can be imported at a total cost of a dollar or so a gross, and a woman cannot make half that number in a day. The average wages of a woman flowermaker is about 60 cents if she be industrious and crowd sixteen hours work into the day. The dear, good-natured women who wear these flowers couldn't earn enough in a year at the business to buy a new ribbon for Fido. Under the circumstances there is little wonder that few are fascinated by the business. No well-regulated young woman would toy with cotton and paint at 60 cents a day when she could be even an overworked "saleswoman" or a shirtmaker.

The fashions in millinery flowers are infinite. Even acorns, berries, plums, and pears are used. These, by the way, fall within the lines of a different industry, as they are usually made of glass. Now and then, however, they are made by twisting a bit of cotton-batting into the proper shape and then coating it with wax. Fashions change. In 1882 the woman who didn't have a bunch of cherries on one side of her bonnet and a cluster of violets on the other felt as embarrassed as Eve without her apron. The maid followed the mistress' example, and soon Bridget's bonnet out-cherried that of her employer. Under the circumstances madam took to feathers, and for the last few years flowers have lost their prestige. This year, however, the first lady of the land sewed a bunch of harebells on her hat and the fashion faces about again.

The chief part of the artificial-flower business is concerned with flowers for decorations. Bouncing tropical plants, big roses, ferns, and grasses form the chief stock in trade. A basket filled with these is popularly supposed to be very charming. They are met in ballrooms, concert chambers, and wherever the young girl graduates put on their white gowns the artificial florist makes a fortune.

There is a dark little shop on the North Side presided over by a well-fed German. A long table runs through the middle of the room, and if one happens to call at the right moment a comely German girl is found sitting at one end cutting out cactus-leaves, while a half-dozen little girls with red and purple fingers stand about starching and dyeing the bits cut out. This is a sort of family affair and does not give a very fair idea of the condition of the true flowermaker. The women who ply the trade in their rooms and once a week sell the results of their labors to some shopkeeper form the larger part of the Chicago class.

One meets them on the street occasionally, but if one could follow them into the barren garrets, where all day long and far into the night they sit at their task, it would be easier to understand the lives they lead. There is a little Canadian Frenchwoman living on the West Side who supports herself and two children in this way. She has two or three regular customers among the small shopkeepers.

"How many flowers do you make a week?" she was asked.

"O, it depends upon the kind of flowers. Last week I earned $1 10 and the week before only a little over $3."

She has kept up this fight for three years, and in some way that a Frenchwoman knows has managed to keep herself and babies alive.

The pretty young flowermaker is a myth. One finds only poverty, ill-health,

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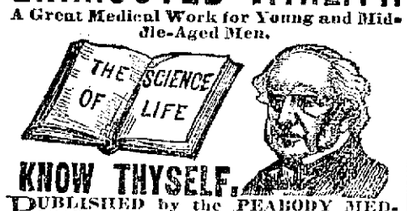

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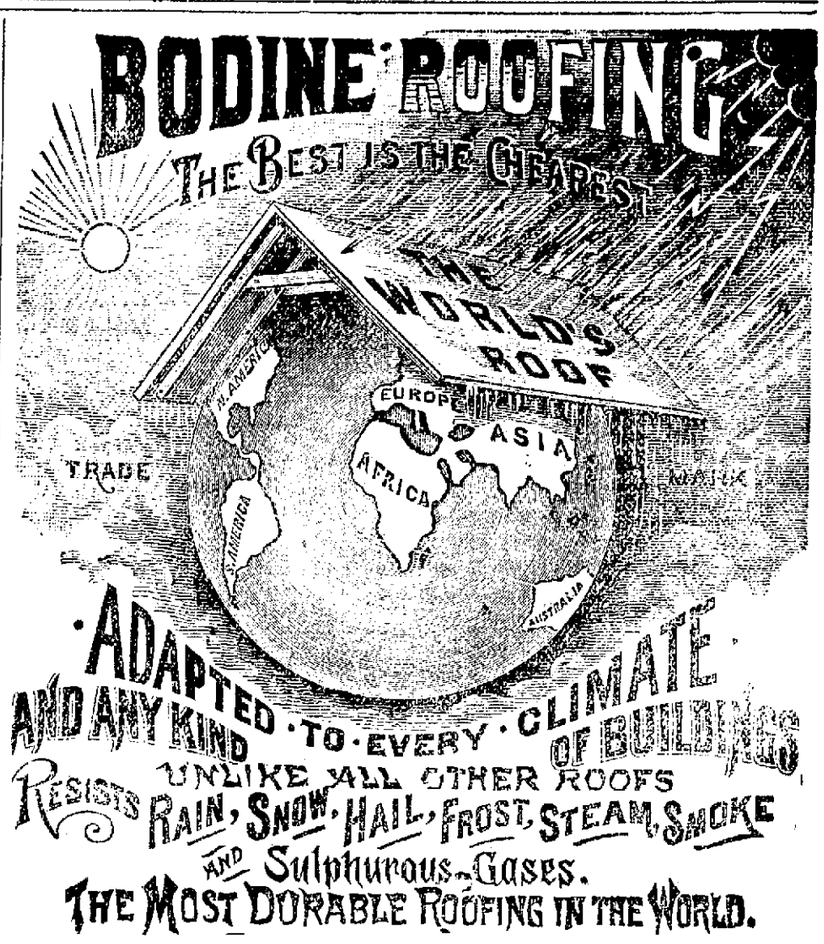

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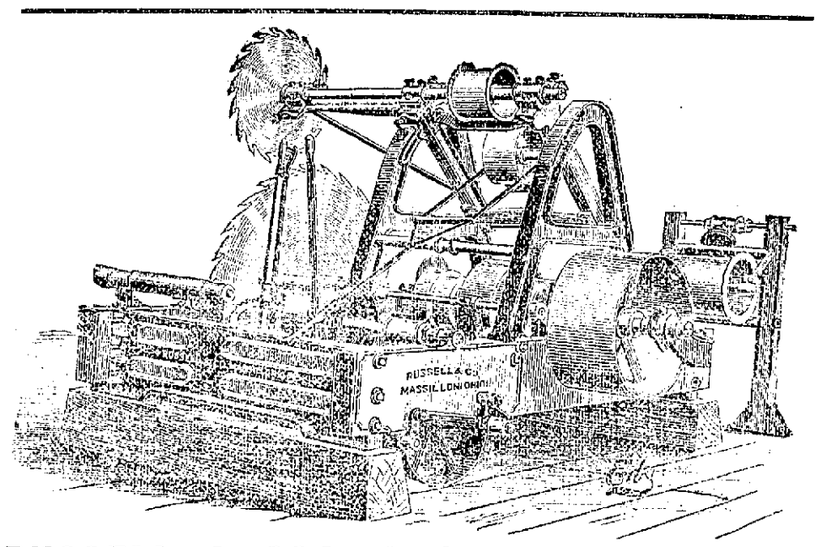

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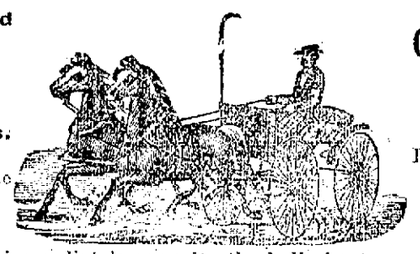

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and perhaps ill-temper, that offer a very cynical contrast to the dainty flowers the women fashion. Wretchedness larded with sweet flowers is a charming illustration of the contrasts Dame Civilization offers in these days.

"There's rosemary, that's for remembrance," and the sallow woman, as she pinches it into dainty simulation, can fall to remembering her "undined dinner," her cantankerous landlord and other things that make her life interesting. Daisies, carnations, magnolias, lilies, and harebells, scattered all about her, might be expected to have an esthetic influence, but an empty stomach knocks estheticism out in one round.—*Chicago Tribune.*

WHEN CUPID FINDS VOICE.

Proposals of Marriage and the Circumstances Under Which They Take Place.

"Have you ever noticed," said a clubman the other day, "how very little one hears about proposals?" Every other circumstance connected with a marriage is discussed with the greatest freedom: possible and probable matches, breach-of-promise suits, and divorce cases are canvassed and talked over in every imaginable light, but about actual offers of marriage one hears almost nothing. I have often wondered why it is so, and have come to the conclusion that men avoid the subject, as a rule, because each one is conscious of having made rather a fool of himself on the occasion. As for women, I believe that it is the one subject held sacred in their confidences with each other. A very charming woman, who is popular not only with our sex but her own, told me lately that, though she had received confidences from feminine friends on every other conceivable subject, she had never yet been told anything more about a proposal than the bare fact of its having been made, refused, or accepted. She said, moreover, that even about these facts women are more reticent than about anything else, and that between the most intimate friends the subject of an offer which has been rejected is often never alluded to, though the facts of the case are tacitly understood."

Considering that nearly every human being has had more or less experience in the matter of proposals, the almost unanimous silence which is preserved concerning them is remarkable. In the case of men it is probably true that each one is conscious of not having displayed his usual brilliancy on the occasion in question, and therefore prefers to consign it to oblivion, in company with his first ball and the times when seasickness has marked him for its own. Besides, the fact is that in real life nowadays nothing is more uncommon than a romantic proposal. The occasion so much looked forward to more often than not falls extremely flat and has nothing especially remarkable about it. What man ever proposed as he intended to? or what girl ever had her expectations concerning the how, when, and where of the important event realized?

Certainly no one can accuse novels of reticence on the proposal question, and their information on the subject is in all probability tolerably trustworthy, since it would be unfair to assume that novelists, even feminine ones, are denied ordinary experience in such matters. From the novelists of the first half of this century many interesting particulars about the romantic, otherwise known as the high-flown, proposal then popular can be gleaned. In those days the "languishing swain" invariably proposed on his knees—sometimes on the right knee, sometimes on the left knee, and sometimes on both knees, as the particular fashion which happened to be in vogue dictated. (It may be mentioned that the left knee remained longest in favor.) His attitude was usually suggestive of the idea that he "had been there before," and on the previous occasion had found tacks in the carpet. With one hand he clutched that of the adored one, and with the other either smote his breast or pressed his fevered brow. The simplest formula allowable was: "Lovely and beloved creature, deign to confer unutterable bliss on your admiring and devoted slave! Be mine! oh, be mine!!" The duty of the lovely and beloved creature was to bestow on her slave "one languishing glance from her dovelike eyes," and then faint with as little delay as possible. (Thoughtful young women always chose a sofa for the occasion, in order that the climax might be reached as gracefully as possible.)

The high-flown proposal was finally ousted from polite society by the fact that it was appropriated by the stage, and thus vulgarized. The jocular proposal then came into favor, and for a time was quite popular and carried to great lengths. It was even related that, at the time when the tune known as "Pop Goes the Weasel!" was the rage, a jocular wooer, while dancing to the said tune with the object of his affections, inquired of her whether "she would pop through life with him?" and was accepted on the spot.

After the jocular form of jumping into the chasm went out of fashion the matter-of-fact proposal had a turn, as an instance of which may be mentioned the case of the individual who made an offer of marriage in the following unromantic manner: "You stitch very nicely; would you like to darn my stockings?"

From the matter-of-fact it was easy to slide into the business-like form, in which a clear statement was made of the advantages likely to be gained by the proposed alliance and an almost brutally plain view of the facts presented. At this period a certain clergyman is declared on good authority to have deliberately added the following to his offer of marriage: "I would have you consider, before you say no, first whether you ever had a proposal made to you before; secondly, whether it is likely you will ever again have one made to you." It is said that the lady appreciated the force of his argument and accepted her practical suitor.

Although it is true that in the whole range of undoubtedly interesting subjects that of proposals is probably the least discussed, it is yet possible, by the use of judicious means, to obtain in this connection accurate information of a circumstantial nature. Under favorable circumstances men have been known to reveal interesting personal experiences—disguised, of course, as "some other fellow's"—and from such revelations it would seem that the present era might be characterized as that of "languid" proposals. Instead of frantically dropping on his knees or gasping out an offer in the midst of the polka's giddy whirl, Adolphus idly lounges beside his Clara, and, as the fumes of their Turkish cigarettes amicably mingle, suggests, with an air of languor: "Suppose we—er—always smoke together!" Clara, with equal sang-froid, admitting that "it might be a good idea."

An instance of the languid proposal is said to have occurred not long ago in New York, when, as the story runs, a society youth, more remarkable for wealth than wit, and a victim of Anglomania, remarked to a young woman, at the close of a ball: "I intended—aw—to have pwoposed to you this evening, Miss Blank, but—aw—this german has weally been so fatiguing that I don't feel—aw—quite up to it. May I call in the mawning?"

The damsel addressed was pardonably indignant, and revenged herself by breaking through her "X's usual rule and publishing the incident in her set—*Chicago News.*

A Simple Fodder Carrier.

On farms where the corn-stalks are left in stacks in the fields to be carted to the yard as wanted, the use of a convenient carrier saves much work and time. Such an one is shown in our illustration, a sketch of which was sent us by A. G. Knapp, Pottawattamie county, Iowa. It consists of the front wheels, axle, bolster and a pole of a common

FODDER CARRIER.

farm wagon, with the ends of two poles, or a common cord-wood rack fastened to the bolster. The other ends of the poles drag on the ground. A cross-piece three feet long is securely fastened to the poles about three feet from their lower ends, and two upright stakes four or five feet long complete the arrangement of this farm convenience.—*American Agriculturist.*

Device for Preventing Calves From Sucking.

"Tallahatchie," Miss., sends the *American Agriculturist* a sketch of an easily-made contrivance for preventing calves sucking their dams, from which the accompanying illustration is drawn. It should be made of a three-quarter inch

board of any kind of wood that does not split easily. Cut a block six by four inches, and in this, saw an opening, as seen in the illustration. Leave the gap between the points just wide enough to admit into the block the cartilage between the nostrils of the calf. If the points are polished with sand-paper, the board will move freely, and allow the animal to graze without injury or much inconvenience.

Comparatively Few Dishonest Men.

A noble-minded merchant of world-wide acquaintance, long years of experience, and vast wealth honorably accumulated, was asked how many dishonest men in mercantile life he had met with during his long and varied career. Said he: "I have traded with most all the civilized races of the earth, and in all my long and varied commercial experience, in which more often than otherwise the honor of the man was my only protection, I found but two or three men whom I considered innately dishonest. These men would have remained the same in principle had they been engaged in any other vocation of life."—*Dry-Goods Chronicle.*

Difficult to Decide.

"Mamma," said a beautiful West-end belle, "I have two offers of marriage."

"Indeed, my dear, who are the men?"

"One, mamma, is a count and the other a coachman. Which shall I choose?"

"Well, daughter, you must use your own judgment. I don't know how to advise. It has become so in this country that one can't really decide whether a coachman is a count in disguise or a count is a coachman in disguise. As I said before, you must make your own choice."—*Washington Critic.*

Gauged by Circumstances.

It was a thrifty urchin, albeit of tender years, who fell down on the icy sidewalk and cut a slight gash in his tough little palm the other day. Some kindly passers-by stopped to bind up his hand and offer the little fellow consolation. A gentleman gave him a dime, and when the lady who wound her handkerchief around the injured hand asked him if he did not feel pretty comfortable, he replied with astounding candor: "Yes'm, as comfortable as a feller can fur 10 cents." That boy had a sense of values.—*Boston Post.*

"Why, Jones," exclaimed Smith, when the pair were out driving the other day, "there goes an Edinburg fishwife! The very creature. I suppose she's an emigrant. By Jove, I would like to hear her calling out, 'Fresh haddie! fresh haddie!' or 'caller herrin'!" It would bring back the good old days when you and I were doing Scotland together." "I guess you don't know much, Smith," replied Jones. "Fishwife! Why, that's a Beacon Hill belle with her toboggan suit on!"—*Boston Courier.*

"The prevailing veil ends at the chin," reads a fashion note. Not even a veil can prevail over a woman's chin.—*New Haven News.*

Is it not about time to pass a law restraining lawyers from aiding crime by abetting criminals?—*Philadelphia Inquirer.*

What True Merit will do.

The unprecedented sale of Boschee's German Syrup within a few years, has astonished the world. It is without doubt the safest and best remedy ever discovered for the speedy and effectual cure of coughs, Colds and the severest lung troubles. It acts on an entirely different principle from the usual prescriptions given by physicians, as it does not dry up a cough and leave the disease still in the system, but on the contrary removes the cause of the trouble heals the parts affected and leaves them in a purely healthy condition. A bottle kept in the house for use when the diseases make their appearance, will save doctors' bills and a long spell of serious illness. A trial will convince you of these facts. It is positively sold by all druggists and general dealers in the land. Price, 75 cents large bottles. 38-eow

TO LACE NO MORE.

DOOM OF THE CORSET AND THE SKIRT

Combination of Garments that Will Make the Woman of the Future Even More Lovable Than She is Now.

Some Sundays ago a well-known society woman, who is celebrated for her common sense, looked out of the bow-window of her Madison avenue mansion at the throngs of overdressed women promenading by for pleasure. She noticed the mincing gait, the short, quick breathing and the general ill-at-ease appearance of the passers-by. She turned to her companion, who was what Mr. Bronson Howard has termed a "doctor of divinity," and said: "I wonder how long the Parisian *cocotte* of high degree who, as Rosetti says, 'advertises her dainties in the street,' will set the fashion for American women, the mothers of the men who are to make or to mar the history of the twentieth century."

"Just as long, madam," said the doctor of divinity, "as the beauty of the Ethiopian Venus is considered more attractive than the simplicity of the Grecian maid—as long as Queen Emma's lustre is found to be more 'fetching' than the lustre which the Olympian gods gave to the maid of Athens."

"Well, then, I suppose we will continue to appear belaced and bebustled until the end of time. But I imagine it was all Eve's fault, and that's the end of it."

Yesterday afternoon a still, small voice was heard in Chickering Hall pleading that dress might be fixed beyond the control of passion—a healthy and pleasing dress, without pressure, weight or deformity. And the voice had such a pleasant and convincing way of saying sensible things that quite a number of well-known ladies went away almost converted from the error of their ways and for the time determined to sin, or rather to lace and bustle no more. The lecturer had persuaded them not to dress to kill themselves, as in the past, but to dress to be comfortable, and if mayhap there were masculine eyes to be captivated, to do so with the natural grace and native charms which had benn given them.

JERSEY UNDER GARMENT.

The lecturer was Mrs. Annie Jennes Miller, a Boston woman of social standing and some literary eminence, who in no way resembles the Bloomer cranks or Lady Harberton, the Irish peeress who disgusted Belgravia with divided skirts. Mrs. Miller delighted the gentlemen present by assuring them that she did not envy them their comfortable though hideous attire, and that just as soon as she had instilled some wisdom into the ladies she had an idea which if realized would give the men an alternative from the dreadful monotony of coats, trousers and braces from morning until night.

"My mission," said Mrs. Miller, "is to show you the road to beauty, to grace, to perfectly proportioned forms and bounding health, to bring about in some measure a return to the exquisite beauty and harmony of movement embodied in the women of ancient Greece. I wage war on the corset and bustle, and all the bunching of loops and attenuation of lacings which make women to-day sometimes so ridiculous in appearance and sickly in health. The aggregation of skirts worn by women of every social grade, with endless complications of loops, puffs and weight necessary to fashion, is death to health and happiness, and often to prolonged usefulness. The world is cursed with sick people. It is almost impossible to find a well woman, and not a little difficult to find a perfectly well man. Humanity inherits such weakness from vicious fathers and injudicious, ignorant mothers. Nearly every child born into this state which we call civilization, comes into existence burdened with the germs of inherited disease, to which, later on, it adds its own sin against the most precious and exacting laws of life. You think that I exaggerate. I should think so too, if I had never investigated the subject.

What are the principal objections to woman's present dress? Its unhealthfulness, its inconvenience and weight, its ugliness and general inutility for our own purposes. Dress has, correctly considered, two objects: Physical comfort, such as warmth, protection and adaptability to the peculiar construction of the exquisite mechanism, the body; second, harmony; that is, grace consistent with the correct outlines of the whole body, and consistent also with the relation of each integral part to every other part. Women's dress at present contradicts this essential harmony; it is also unmeaning; and it is this unmeaningness that we combat, because dress must have meaning to be either beautiful, graceful or healthful, and how shall we attain to this perfection in dress?

ANOTHER STYLE.

"The healthful dress for women must be made absolutely without ligatures or bands. This is imperative from the very arrangement of woman's internal organization and her uses in nature. Here we have all the complex vital manufactories that supply life to muscles, nerves and brain. Just at the point most compressed by the corset lie the most important organs of the body, important alike to well-developed womanhood and responsible motherhood. Any pressure on these parts serves to disarrange and confuse the whole machinery of life. We have all heard women say: 'I could not live without my corsets; I feel as if I should drop apart,' confessing thereby to the partial paralysis of the nerve and muscular systems. How absurd! Nature will take care of herself if you will allow her the opportunity. Woman in a healthful condition has tremendous powers of endurance and resistance in the region of the waist. It was meant by divine wisdom that she should have. Were it not so do you not suppose that the pressure, bands and weight brought to bear upon her would have done more than reduce her to a suffering invalid? Why, it would have killed her outright. Put men into women's dress and they would become idiots or dead men in ten years. Dress should follow the lines of the body, and we should be clothed in all respects as our natural structure demands, beginning at the neck and following each arm and each leg comfortable to hands and feet. Having clothed the body according to the season and the necessity for warmth, in flannels, silk or cotton combination suits, it only remains to wear seat trousers, or, if you prefer to call it so, divided skirt, of the same material as the princess-shaped dress with its drapery, to complete a costume fulfilling all the requirements of health and freedom; and, according to the thought and artistic taste expended shall we gain the other requirements of beauty. This style of dress is susceptible of an endless variety of modification and changes, and need never be either ugly or monotonous."

GOWN FORM.

In conclusion Mrs. Miller said that if women refused to kick over the traces in which insensate fashion had harnessed them, that they were moral cowards and deserving of their fate and worthy to remain unhealthy and ugly. She then drew pleasing visions of the gowns that can be evolved out of the soft fabrics out of the looms of to day.

At the conclusion of the lecture the *World* representative, though a wearer of trousers, was kindly admitted to a sanctum behind the stage, were Mrs. Miller was engaged in explaining to some of her new converts the garments which she is endeavoring to introduce to womankind, cuts of which are given here.

"I have just come from Washington," said Mrs. Miller, "where I have been most successful in my crusade. The most charming convert I made was the wife of a prominent Kentucky statesman. You know that she is celebrated as the most beautiful married woman in Washington society. I have had the pleasure of hearing from her in the past few days. She tells me that she has returned to her home and is engaged in endeavoring to make Kentucky women appear in public as beautiful as God intended them to be. I am going to lecture in the west for four weeks and then I return to New York, where I will establish a magazine to be called *Dress*, through the columns of which I will combat foolish fashions and expand my ideas more fully. But before I show you the simple garments with which I hope to revolutionize feminine attire I have one word to say on the corset question. Of course I am against the corset in every shape and form, but I recognize the fact that some women are so unhappily constituted as to need the help of some support. I am glad that I have been to combine a perfect substitute for that graceless relic of barbarism in which women have been harnessed since the year one. I call it the 'solid comfort bosom support.'" Mrs. Miller would not show this invention to the reporter, though she expressed her willingness to do so to his sisters, his female cousins and his aunts.

She herself was dressed in a green velvet reception gown, with two box plaits running down back from the shoulders over a princesse foundation. It was draped with hand wrought silk lace. The front of the skirt was a mass of crepe de chine. The sleeves were Grecian, only in place of the interstices through which the Athenian maiden allowed the Olympian candidates to behold her firm flesh were fillings of cream-colored silk. "I am," continued Mrs. Miller, as she rummaged in trunks and trays for the costumes and patterns which are to revolutionize the fashion world and make our girls as pretty as the fair maidens who look down upon us from the Parthenon friezes—"I am decidedly against sombre colorings. I believe—in fact, I am sure—that the continual wearing of black has a depressing effect upon the temperament—is, in a word, conducive to morbidness and melancholia. For street dresses I advise the darker shades of brown and red. Of course I hate cumbersome fabrics and especially the English walking costumes so much in vogue just now. They weigh anywhere from 10 to 15 pounds, and this weight is concentrated on the base of the back.

STREET GOWN.

"But, here are the undergarments and these are the most important of all. The first to be worn is what I call the 'union' garment. As you see it is of light and elastic material, fitting tight to the form in the jersey fashion and covering the body from the shoulders to below the knees.

"This is the second garment," continued the amiable lecturess. "I call it the shemisette—no, not chemisette, that is called in. It is a happy combination of the waist and—trousers, and is both beautiful to look at and—ah!—comfortable to wear.

"This is the third garment. I call them 'legiets,' and about them there is nothing more to be said. You see that is the advantage of a comprehensive title. When you have once said 'legiets' you have said everything there is to be said about them. In these three garments, in addition to the princesse gown, are contained all the beautiful and yet simple truths of the new evangel of dress of which I am the humble prophet and which my friend, Mrs. Sanders here, most beautifully illustrates in her figure."

Certainly as far as her own person was concerned and that of her immediate female friends and ardent sisters in the new dress reform, these simple garments fulfil all their fair promises.

It is a fact that Mrs. Miller believes will interest New York husbands that any lady attired in her graceful costumes can pick up her own fans and hairpins from off the floor and—wonderful to relate—dress for dinner or for the opera in just ten minutes of corrected time.—*N. Y. World.*

An old timer—Grandfather's clock

Maj. Stofah, who is quite musical, was out in society a few evenings since and had sung two or three times for the company. About midnight he remarked to a small group: "Well, I think I will sing one more song and go home." "Ah, Major," said a brown eyed girl, "can't you go home first." He could and did.—*Washington Critic.*

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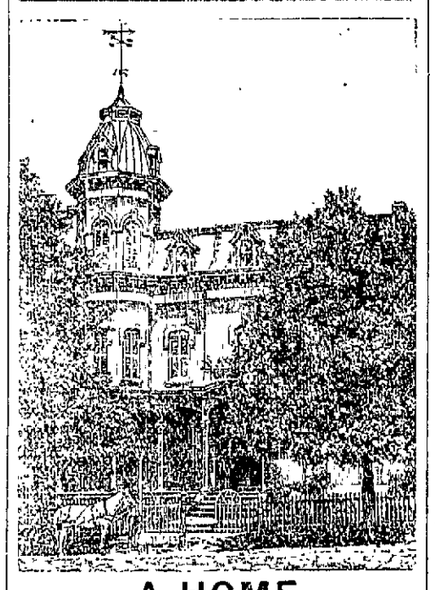

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Is an invaluable remedy for SICK HEADACHE, TORPID LIVER, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, MALARIA, COSTIVENESS, AND ALL BILIOUS DISEASES.

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Sharp Pains!

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Hop Plaster

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TWENTY-FIVE CENTS

Piso's Cure for Consumption is free from opium in any form, and therefore perfectly safe.

It cannot be asserted that every case of Consumption can be cured by this medicine, but it is true that thousands of lives will be saved if they do not delay too long.

If you have a Cough without disease of the lungs, so much the better. A few doses are all you need. But if you neglect this easy means of safety the slight cough may become a serious matter and several bottles will be required to cure you.

Price, 25 cents. By druggists.

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They will give you good satisfaction. Try them and be convinced.

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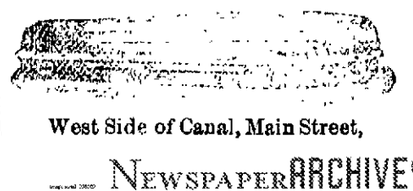

West Side of Canal, Main Street,

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BROOKFIELD.

Joseph Wearman moved to Philadelphia, Pa., Monday last.

S. A. Peters drilled through more coal on the "Section" last week.

The Salvation Army had "big meeting" in the M. E. church last week.

D. S Gardner returned home from Cleveland Thursday, with a big M. D. attached to his name.

Our postmaster has been making some long-needed improvements in the postoffice. They will be appreciated by the public.

J. D. Miller and Dr. J. F. Gardner are both grandpas for the first time. Bert Miller is the happy father of the boy that is the grandson of the above gentlemen.

A petition is being circulated in favor of John Ellis, a teacher in the Massillon schools, for school examiner. Mr. Ellis is well liked here, and the petition has many signers.

The Republicans of Tuscarawas township will meet at township hall on Friday evening, March 18, for the purpose of nominating a ticket to be voted for at the spring election. A large attendance is desired.

The trustees of Tuscarawas township met at township hall, this place, last Monday, and made their annual settlement. Their returns show the township to be in a first-class condition, financially. The receipts for the year were $2,733.08, and the expenditures $1,475.04, leaving a balance of $1,258.04.

Senator Conrad has made friends in this township by the way in which he put an end to Cole's project for the county to buy a park for Canton and call it the Stark county fair grounds. If Canton wants a park let her pay for it and not have the county buy it for her. When the matter comes up for a vote look out for a big majority against it in this township.

Some of our people would like to know why persons of this township who drew premiums at the Canton fair must earn their premiums by traveling after them. An instance of this is the case of Harvey Stoner, son of our township treasurer, and a pupil of our high school. Mr. Stoner won the second prize in spelling at the late fair, and although he has followed all the society's rules he has been unable to get the value of his premium. Perhaps it is because he is not from Canton.

NAVARRE.

Misses Clara and Louisa Uhle and Hermena Miller visited Beach City friends Wednesday.

Rev. Miller, of Canton, came down and assisted Rev. St. John in his revival meeting, over Sunday.

Rev. E. S. Herbruck will deliver a lecture, "London," in the Reformed church next Tuesday evening.

J. W. Kalp has secured a position in Russell's shops, at Massillon, and will move to that place as soon as convenient.

The canal boat Tidal Wave sank just north of town last week, and the water was drawn from this level so that the boat might be repaired.

John Featheringham, who has been laid up the greater part of the winter with a broken ankle, is able to be about with the assistance of crutches.

About forty men armed themselves on last Friday and hied away to the Sugar Creek ridges to hunt down the wild animal supposed to be at large in those quarters. This wild animal story seems to be an annual lie gotten up for the good of dyspeptics and something for heroic Sugar Creek to talk about.

A big fire occurred at Beaver Run slope Monday morning. The engineer made a big fire under the boilers, which set the soot in the stack on fire. In a short time the engine house was all ablaze, and no effort could save it from burning to the ground. Part of the trestle was burned, and part of the blacksmith shop shared the same fate. When the roof of the engine house fell in it broke off a large steam pipe, causing considerable noise from escaping steam, and from this the report was circulated that one of the boilers had exploded. The work of rebuilding was commenced at once; the engine though considerably wrecked, will be repaired. It is supposed that the miners will be thrown out of employment for three or four weeks. The loss is estimated at from one thousand to fifteen hundred dollars

DALTON.

Frank Cook is able to be on the streets once more, after a protracted illness.

Dague & Buchanan Bros. have retired from the dry goods and grocery business.

Miss Lulu Eckhart will instruct the youth of Green Oak this spring term of school.

A survey of the Cleveland Southern Railroad will be run through here in the near future.

Edward Homan and Lee Soners, of Mineral Point, came to this place on a visit Friday.

Miss Lina McElhenny will go to James Douglas', at Burton City, to stay next summer.

E. Houghton shipped several car loads of stone over the W. & L. E. road a few days ago.

A Knights of Pythias lodge will be established here. A large number have signed as charter members.

On last Thursday Absalom Fillabom and Miss Rosa Springer were united in marriage. Success to you.

Wesley Goudy's new house on Main street is nearing completion. H. Hunaw, of Wilmot, did the slating.

Perry Slusser, aged about twelve years, son of George Slusser, while walking over a large pile of ship timber at the Wheeling & Lake Erie depot, on last Sunday, had his leg terribly bruised by a large log falling on him. Dr. Pope dressed the wounds.

On last Friday Marshal Kosier and deputies took John Garver, a farmer living three miles south of here, to the infirmary at Wooster. He was considered dangerous to his family and neighbors, and was taken away for safe keeping. He spent some time in the asylum about three years ago.

ELTON.

Owing to the unsteady work a number of miners are leaving Elton.

Harvey Blocker spent several days with his parents and friends last week.

Mr. Elias Baughman, of Greensburg, spent several days with friends in this vicinity.

Jacob Hollinger, jr., and John Minger expect to go to Indian Territory this spring.

Lewis Glick will build an elegant house this summer, the work to be done by Roush Bros.

Mr. Joel McFarren, of New Paris, Ind., has come in to see his mother, who is getting no better.

Sam McFarren, sr., has returned from his Western trip, bringing as a souvenir a sprained ankle, received in a railroad collision.

Mrs. Jane Bidle has been a great sufferer from rheumatism for several weeks. She is under the care of Drs. McMillen and Ridenour at present.

The portable house occupied by the Plat family and sawyers, in the Baughman woods, near town, is attracting considerable attention by its novelty.

Mr. Robert Klingel's school at X Roads will be out in two weeks. There will be an exhibition one week before it closes, in which assistance will be rendered by Brush College.

After many blood-curdling stories of the Justus catamount, and the heroic efforts of the mighty Nimrods from Navarre, Wilmot and vicinity to effect a capture, it has been discovered to be—a man.

The Stands' ghost excitement ran high, but it was altogether too "spirited" to be viewed in daylight. It is said that the new tenant-to-be is courageous and not easily frightened. Savey?

CHAPMAN.

Our trustees held their meeting for general settlement last Monday, and considerable business was transacted.

Jacob Moeller, the Sippo truck garden man, informs us that he is making preparations for a big rush this spring and summer.

Mr. Howells Williams and family who moved to sunny Kansas about two years ago, returned last Tuesday and intend taking up thier abode in our midst. Welcome.

Work at our brick plant is being pushed forward rapidly. Last Friday was pay day, and the company whacked up nearly eight hundred dollars for two weeks. That's a good starter.

Newmans creek was higher Sunday evening than at any time during this year, reaching within a few inches of the top of the dam at the Youngstown Coal Company's mine. Another close call.

While two of our young sports were escorting two feminines to Sippo last Monday evening they ran against a man with a revolver that almost made them quake. Sherman, you haven't the nerve of your namesake.

Our mines received a short notice for a district convention to be held at Clinton last Saturday. We elected David George to attend. The object of the meeting was to consider the loading of brush coal and the high price of powder and oil. There was a small representation, and as the mines which have been loading coal in violation of the valley scale have ceased doing so there was little business transacted.

We are informed that a large audience faced the foot-lights at the Corn Dodger literary society on Thursday evening of last week to hear the joint debate on the necessity of a new party. Harvey Smith, of West Brookfield, was put on the class that evening and knocked the wind clean out of the new party men. Miss Ella Gauchat, of Canton, and Miss M. M. Hann delivered declamations that took the audience by storm. The society closes on Thursday evening of this week.

The peculiar purifying and building up powers of Hood's Sarsaparilla make it the very best medicine to take at this season.

NEWS IN A NUT SHELL.

Fresh, Crispy Gleanings of Recent Noteworthy Happenings and Events.

The Atchison, Kan., Land Investment and Improvement company has been organized, with $1,000,000 paid up capital.

Alex Crawford, who killed Vic Loggins at Winona, Miss., was taken from jail by a mob and hanged to a railroad trestle.

Isaac Rosenstein and Jessee Harris, rival grocers of Memphis, quarrelled, and Rosenstein fired upon the other, killing him.

William Taylor, merchant policeman of Jeffersonville, Ind., has confessed to being a member of a notorious gang of thieves.

War against the saloons at Ellsworth, Ill., has been declared, and one shop was raided by women, and all the liquor in it poured into the street.

Advices received by the department of agriculture indicate that the influx of emigrants from Europe to Canada will be greater this year than ever before. The rush is expected to begin early in April.

The Northwestern Ohio Natural Gas company, with ex-Governor Charles Foster at the head of it, has made an immense purchase of gas fields at Fostoria, already belching out 68,000,000 cubic feet of gas every twenty-four hours.

The new cotton oil company, which is to compete with the Standard Oil company, was chartered in Camden, N. J., with a capital stock of $5,000,000. The company will start to build mills in a dozen different cities at once.

Patti is about to take her sixteen-year-old niece, Carlini Patti, to Europe, where the young lady will be formally adopted and made heiress to all the great singer's possessions.

There are 2,000 cases of measles at Reading, Pa.

The trial of Express Messenger Fotheringham has been postponed until May.

The river at Memphis has reached the 1882 mark, which was the highest ever known.

The United States supreme court, in a case brought by Sabine Robbins, a Cincinnati drummer, against the state of Tennessee, decides that a license imposed by a state on traveling salesmen is unconstitutional.

Lydia McCarty, aged forty-six years, of Fairview, Ky., had her trousseau all prepared, and was going to marry Samuel Dickens. The bride went back on her, she taunted, never rallied and—died.

It is said that Richard Robertson, the prominent Franklyn, Ky., lawyer who went to Tennessee in pursuit of his eloping daughter, and her lover Kline, discovered the pair, and in a quarrel killed his son in-law.

Nearly 8,000 applications have been filed under the recent Mexican war pension law.

The treasury department will soon arrange for the supply of the active demand for small notes.

Mrs. A. L. Links, notorious diamond thief, was pardoned out of prison by the governor of Tennessee.

John A. Logan, Jr. and Miss Edith H. Andrews will be married at Youngstown, O., March 22.

Troubles at the Roger Williams University, in Tennessee, are causing a stampede of students for home.

At Poseyville, Ind., Ben Lancaster struck Emery Freeman on the head with a gun-barrel, fatally injuring him.

Charles West, running a swindling concern in New York, known as the Victor Watch company, has been arrested.

Dr. D. J. Keifer, druggist, of Savannah, Ga., was waylaid and killed by Tom Fogarty, son of a next-door neighbor.

The American Cattle Breeders' association and the department of agriculture will cooperate to suppress pleuro-pneumonia.

At Millersburg, Ind., a fourteen-year-old boy, Lesley Sicel, was shot and killed by Deputy Constable Wilson Driver, who was attempting to arrest the boy's father.

MARKET REVIEW.

Latest Quotations From Cincinnati and Elsewhere for March 9.

FLOUR—Amer. st'd, 5c@.00; family, $4.90@5.40.

WHEAT—No. 3 red, 8[illegible]; No. 2 S[illegible]c.

CORN—[illegible] No. [illegible]; No. 2 mixed, 3[illegible]c.

OATS—No. 3 mixed, 2[illegible]c; No. 2 mixed, 30[illegible]c; No. 3 white, 3[illegible]c.

PORK—Mess, $[illegible]@8.50; lard, $[illegible]@18.25.

LARD—Kettle, 7[illegible]@7.

BACON—Clear, [illegible]c.

CHEESE—Factory choice Ohio, 12@12½c; New York, [illegible]c.

POULTRY—Common chickens, $1.75@2.00 per dozen; large, [illegible]@2.50; choice, $2.50@2.75; ducks, $[illegible]@[illegible]; turkeys, [illegible].

WOOL—Unwashed, [illegible]@2; 2@2c; fine merino, 2[illegible]@2[illegible]; common, 15@[illegible]; tub-washed medium clothing, 2[illegible]@2; combing, 29@31c; fine merino, 2[illegible]@2[illegible]; fine and coarse, 16@18c; tub-washed, [illegible]@[illegible]; hill, 25c.

HAY—No. 1 timothy, $11.00@[illegible]; No. 2, $9.00@10.00; mixed, $8.00; prairie, [illegible]; wheat, oats and rye straw, $4.00@[illegible].

CATTLE—Good to choice butchers, [illegible]@4.00; fair, $3.80@3.90; common, $2.00@2.[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $[illegible]@3.00; yearlings and calves, $[illegible]@[illegible].

HOGS—Select butchers, $5.85@6.00; fair to good packing, $5.70@5.80; fair to good light, $5.35@5.55; common, $4.80@5.20; culls, $[illegible]@4.60.

SHEEP—Common to fair, $3.00@3.[illegible]; good to choice, $4.00@4.75; common to fair lambs, $4.00@4.50; good to choice, $4.75@5.25.

Boston Wool Market.

Receipts of wool for the past week, 1,724 bales domestic; 1,273 bales foreign; sales, 1,340,000 lbs. domestic, 585,000 lbs. Quotations: Ohio XX and above, 35c; do XX, 34c; do X, 32½@33c; do No. 1, 38c; Michigan X, 31c; Michigan No. 1, 37@38; fine Ohio delaine, A, 36c; Michigan delaine, 34@35c; unmerchantable Michigan, A, 24c; unmerchantable Ohio, A, 25c; No. 1 combing washed, 39c; Kentucky three-eighths blood, combing, 30c; do one-quarter blood, combing, 29@30c; Texas fine, twelve months, 25@26c; do fine, six to eight months, 19@22c do medium, twelve months, 25@25c; do medium, six to eight months, 25c; do fall, fine, 19@22c; do do, medium, 25; Georgia, unwashed, 31@32c; California northern, spring, free, 25@27c; Southern California, spring, free, 20@23c; California, burry and defective, 12@16c; free, fall, 15@21c; Southern fall, 14@15c; Eastern Oregon, ordinary, 17@19c; Eastern Oregon, choice, 22@25c; Valley Oregon, No 1, 27@28c; do No. 2, 26@28; do No. 3, 24@25c; Wyoming, fine, 19@30c; do, three-eighths blood, 23@24c; do, one-half blood, 21@22; Kansas choice fine, 22@23c; do medium, 24@25c; Montana fine choice 21@23c; do, average, 20@22c; fine medium choice, 21@23c; do do, average 23@24c; medium choice, 25c; do average, 23@24c; low, 20c; California pulled, 32@38c; Maine superfine, 43@45c; Eastern A supers, 38@40c; do, B supers, 35@37c; Western superfine, 30@35c; extra, 30@33c; combing, pulled, 32@35c; Montevidio, 30@31c; Australian cross-bred, 36@42; do combing, 36@40c, do clothing, 31@36c.

Pittsburg.

CATTLE—Fair; prime, $4.15@5.10; fair to good, $4.00@4.75; common, $3.75@4.25. Receipts, 76 head; shipments, 95 head

HOGS—Light; receipts, 700 head; shipments, 500 head; Philadelphias, $5.10@5.[illegible]; Yorkers, $5.05@5.[illegible]; common to light, $5.00@5.10; pigs, $5.15@5.[illegible].

SHEEP—Fair; prime, $5.00@5.25; fair to good, $4.50@4.75; common, $2.00@4.00; lambs, $4.00@6.00. Receipts, 1,800 head; shipments, 3,000 head.

New York.

WHEAT—No. 1 state red, 95½c; No. 2 red winter, 93½c; May, 94

CORN—Mixed, 62½c; May, 50½c.

OATS—No. 1 white state, [illegible]c; No. 2, 34¼c.

CATTLE—[illegible] per 100 lbs. live weight.

HOGS—[illegible] per 100 lbs.

SHEEP—[illegible] per 100 lbs live weight

COTTON—Quiet; middling uplands, 9 11-16c; do New Orleans, [illegible]; March, [illegible]; April, 9.78; May, 9.8[illegible]; June, 9.[illegible]; July, 9.9[illegible]; August, 10.01c; September, 10.[illegible]; October, 9.9[illegible].

Chicago.

CATTLE—Choice to extra shippers, $5.50@5.[illegible]; mixed, $4.[illegible]; stockers and feeders, $2.[illegible]; [illegible] cattle, $[illegible].

HOGS—[illegible] mixed packing, $5.25@5.[illegible]; choice heavy, $[illegible].

SHEEP—Quiet; common, $2.50@3.50; lambs, $4.00@5.50.

Toledo.

WHEAT—Active; cash, 87c; May, 87½c.

CORN—Firm; cash, 39½c; May, 41c.

OATS—No. 1 white, cash, 29½c.

CLEVELAND COAL TRADE.

Average quotations of the past week are as follows;

Carbon Hill	$2 10@$2 25
Monday Creek	2 10@ 2 25
Massillon	2 50@ 2 65
Palmyra Lump	2 75@ 2 90
Briar Hill	2 75@ 3 00
Pittsburg	2 25@ 2 50
Salineville	1 75@ 1 85
Tuscarawas	1 75@ 1 85
New Hazleton Lump	1 75@ 1 85
New Hazleton Mixed	1 00@ 1 10
New Hazleton Nut	1 50
Connotton Lump	1 75@ 1 85
Connotton Mixed	1 00
Connotton Nut	1 50

—*Coal Trade Journal*

MASSILLON.

Wheat, per bushel	89 89
Oats	30
Corn	38@ 40
Barley	65@ 70
Hay, per ton	10.02
Eggs, per doz	18
Chickens per lb	02
Butter	26
Potatoes	30@ 30
Family flour, per sack	1.05@ 1.00

SALEM WATERWORKS.

What Bullock & Co. Offered To Do.

The Salem *Era* in its latest issue publishes the propositions of different firms to build water works. Among them that of S. R. Bullock & Company figures prominently. The *Era* says:

"The fifth and last proposition was that of Bullock & Mercer, of New York City. Their proposition was to put in 10 miles of pipe, ranging in size from 14 inches to 4 inches, to supply pumping machinery of a capacity of 3,000,000 gallons per 24 hours, to build a stand pipe at least one hundred and forty feet high on elevated ground; to stand a test quite similar to those mentioned in previous propositions as to height of streams, etc.; to give the city option to buy after ten years; to insure good, pure, wholesome water; to give free use of water for public buildings, schools, churches, drinking fountains, one display fountain, etc.; to furnish 110 double nozzle fire hydrants at such points as council should designate; to give all of the above, with full specifications for doing all of the work in the best manner, for the sum of $3,300 per year. They also furnished a complete schedule of rates to private consumers, with low meter rates but ordinarily rather high rates.

Massillon will pay $6,600 annually, for one hundred and fifty hydrants located on sixteen miles of mains. Commenting on the different offers, the *Era* says in another column:

Among the five propositions submitted, that of Turner, Clarke & Rawson, of Boston, the present owners of Mr. Silver's old work, was decidedly the most favorable to the city, both as regards hydrant rental and rates to private consumers, the latter being the same as the regular rates formerly charged by Mr. Silver, and which are much lower rates offered by any of the other bidders. The proposition of the Boston firm embodied two proposals, one for a system embracing 15 miles of mains with as many hydrants as the council may determine necessary for the proper protection of the city, at an annual rental of $4,000.

Out and About.

Sells' circus will be in Mansfield on May 5th.

Medina is thinking of drilling for gas and of building a new school house

A worthy Canton man smeared limburger cheese upon a railing in front of the postoffice. He paid the Mayor for his display of humor.

A company of Eastern and Western capitalist are seeking for a location to build a large pottery on the line of road where gas can be obtained. With American capital and English skill they propose to be the most gigantic pottery ever built in America.—*New Lisbon Journal*

The *Art Amateur* for March adds to the brilliant reputation of the magazine for artistic colored studies by giving a beautiful plate of "Blue Titmice" flitting gayly through the air or perched on cherry boughs. Price 35 cents. Montague Marks, publisher, 23 Union Square, New York

Real Estate Transfers.

George F. Harman to Joseph Harman, 10 acres in Perry township, $200.

Michael Ruch to Eugenia Shorb, lot 5 in Ruch's out lots, $150.

Eugenia Shorb to Massillon Contracting and Building Company, lot 5 Ruch's out lots, Massillon, $150.

Robert Larmer to William Simpson, lot 1025 in Massillon, $1,260.

William Simpson to Alice Larmer, lot 873, in Massillon, $300.

Henry C. Royer to G. F. Schworm, part of lots 1, 2 and 3 in Massillon, $300.

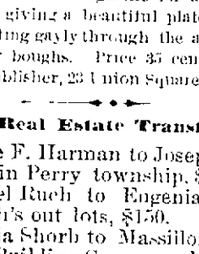
Mary Brown to Mary J. Graff, part lot 998 in Massillon, $1,600.

Henry C. Royer to E. H. Horton, part of lots 406, 407 and 408 in Massillon, $600.

Massillon's New Telegraph Line.

The Cleveland *Leader* says: The amount of the capital stock fixed in the articles of incorporation is $50,000. The lines will connect Cleveland and Massillon as terminal points, and they will run through Canton, Akron, and all the intermediate towns. The project is the outcome of a desire on the part of the business men in that region to have advantage of a competing telegraph system.

ROYAL



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All calls promptly answered. Telephone No. 77. Your patronage is solicited. My aim is to give satisfaction and fair prices.

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Miners of the finest quality of Massillon coal, best quality of Massillon lump and pure nut for cook stove use. oarse and fine slack for base burners

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H. F. OEHLER'S

Cash Store

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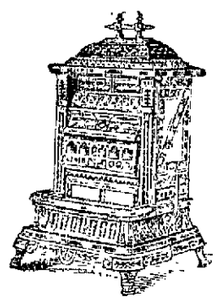

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Real Estate Dealer

—AND—

ATTORNEY-AT-LAW,

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MASSILLON, - - - - - OHIO

House and lot on Akron street, one lot north of State street.

Good farm, 105 acres, well improved, on Canton road.

Three new dwelling houses and one vacant lot on West Tremont street.

The Newsletter house on South East street.

A large lot fronting on West Main street.

Kent Jarvis' Second Addition, below Russell & Co.'s shops:

W. ½ of lots No. 32, 33 and 34 on Chester street.

Lot No. 6 on Erie street.

E. ½ of lots No. 25, 26 and 27 Edwin street.

Lots No. 55, 56, 57 and 58, Edwin street.

W. ½ of lots No. 47 and 48 Dwight street.

One cheap dwelling house in Taylor Clay, addition to Massillon, North of Cherry street.

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S. A. Conrad & Co.

MAIN STREET, MASSILLON,

dealers in Foreign and Domestic

HARDWARE

Consisting of a fine selectio of

COACH TRIMMINGS,

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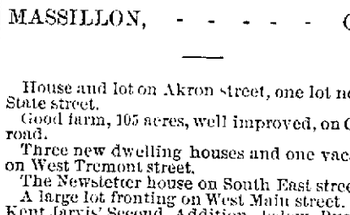

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Office and Infirmary near Sippo Station, 3½ miles west of Massillon.

Will treat diseases of all domestic animals, also perform all operations of surgery by the latest improved methods. Calls promptly attended to night or day. Residence connected with Massillon Telephone Exchange, also branch office at Z. T. Baltzly's drug store, where full information can be had at all times, with telephone privileges. Postoffice Sippo, Ohio.

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Bedsteads,
Bureaus,
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Lounges'
SPRING BEDS,
Hair,
Husk and
Sea Grass
Mattresses
and the original
Woven Wire Mattress

AND OTHER SPRING BOTTOMS.

Thankful for favors bestowed upon me in the past, I hope by strict attention to business to merit a continuance of the same.

JOHN H. OGDEN.

Real Estate!

James R. Dunn,

—Administrator of the—

Estate of Kent Jarvis,

—AND—

Dealer in Real Estate,

Offers for sale a long list of city property, etc., consisting of

Fine Business Property,
Well Located Residence Property,
And Nearly 200 Splendid Building Lots.

All for sale on the most Reasonable Terms

Will Build Houses

for purchasers of lots when desired, giving long time for back payments. Remember these lots are scattered all over the city.

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